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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Simple and Reliable.

Simplicity and precision are the great requisites in a sewing machine. Let a machine be ever so perfect in point of construction, if it be complicated, or difficult to understand, it is liable to get out of order, simply because everybody cannot claim mechanical idea, and it requires a mechanic to keep such a machine in order. The Elliptic Lock Stitch Machine is the simplest machine in the market. It will do more work—that is to say, it will sew a range of work greater than any other machine in the market, and is uniform in its performances. It is *reliable*, the one great *desideratum* in a sewing machine. Salesroom of the Elliptic No. 17 Fifth avenue, second story.

Removal, Removal.

R. M. Snodgrass's new Drug and Family Medicine store is now corner of Federal and Robinson streets, one block below old stand. See the sign—Allegheny Drug Depot.

Great Bargains.

Go to No. 82 Market street, where you can buy piece goods, ready made clothing, gents' furnishing goods, youths' and boys' clothing, at lower prices than elsewhere. First-class clothing made to order in the latest styles and cut. Don't forget the number, 82 Market street. B. Oppenheimer.

The Great Demand

For the aromatic furniture polish still continue unabated. Call at Jos. Fleming's, 84 Market street, and purchase one bottle and you will be satisfied as to the merits of the preparation.

Urns, Tea Pots, Spoons, Forks

And other table ware replated with silver, at No. 1 Sixth street.

W. D. Duffey.

Merchant Tailor, No. 21 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

Country Merchants Look to Your Interest.

You will save money by purchasing your drugs, patent medicines, hair oils, perfumeries and dyes at McClarren & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. OBSERVE THE RED SIGNS.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Renews the hair to its original color when grey.
Renews the nutritive matter which nourishes the hair.
Renews the growth of the hair when bald.
Renews the brash, wiry hair to silken softness.
Beautiful hair dressing.
One bottle shows its effects.
R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists. MWF

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Hornet to be Detained.

The Cabinet Unanimous on the Subject—Senator Sumner's Views on Cuba.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5, 1869.

The Hornet.

The only matter of general interest discussed by the Cabinet to-day was the question of the Hornet. Nothing in addition to the news already published from Wilmington has reached the authorities here. It was the unanimous opinion that Government was bound to detain the vessel, and Collector Rumley, at Wilmington, was instructed to hold her. A very general opinion of officials here is that the vessel was run into Wilmington because those managing the expedition could not agree to proceed. A dispatch was received to-day from official sources in Halifax saying the consignees of the Hornet at Halifax are Messrs. Wilkinson & Wood. One of these was aid to Jefferson Davis, and subsequently commander of the Tallahassee. Everything in connection with the movement was managed by ex-Confederates.

Sumner on Cuba.

Mr. Sumner writes to a gentleman here that his argument against the recognition of Cuba has nothing to do with the bearing of the question upon the Alabama claims. He has treated each case in accordance with his interpretation of international law, and upon its own merits.

Baltimore American Libel Suit.

The charge of Judge Dobbin, of the Superior Court, Baltimore, in the libel suit against the *American* of that city, set forth the rights of the newspaper press as follows:

"Newspapers exercised an overwhelming influence over the world. They are essential to the welfare of mankind. We could not exist without them, but the public is interested in their being always vigilant, truthful and discreet. The public are interested in the welfare of newspapers, and it is for the court to consider how much discretion was used in its publication. The testimony, the Judge held, showed most conclusively that outrages had been committed upon successive occasions upon passengers traveling through the city, and was of opinion that newspapers had a perfect right to speak and comment upon them, but why these outrages were not prevented or grievances not redressed the Court will not inquire, as it does not intend to reflect upon the officers of the peace then in power. If newspapers are not protected they are deprived of all benefit to the community, and if they do not speak out in cases where the public is interested, then they fall short of their duty. The public is always ready to condemn violence and say crime should be redressed, and it is therefore not out of the duty of a newspaper in the statement of particular acts to color highly such acts as describe and point out as near as possible the probable perpetrators of outrage. All these things, His Honor said, were not only right but highly meritorious. The counsel for plaintiff, the court remarked, might argue that the press had no right to charge innocent parties with crime, but the court thought that there might be cases in which the innocent might possibly be called upon to suffer, for the press has to run the risk of injuring the innocent. The court thought that this was the justice of the case, and cited a number of cases in point to entitle the plaintiff to recover in this action. The jury must find that the writing set out in this declaration was published by defendants of and concerning plaintiff, but if they shall also find that at or just previous to the time of said publication the peace of the city was repeatedly disturbed and the rights of private persons traveling on their own lawful business between Washington and Philadelphia violently and unlawfully invaded and violated by evil doers, who were not arrested nor punished, as detailed in evidence, then it was the right and duty of defendants, as publishers of a public newspaper, to publish the facts which come to their knowledge constituting said crime, and to comment thereon with such severity of rebuke as a flagrant breach of the peace deserves, and such statement and comment, if fairly and *bona fide* made, with a view to public good, was a privileged communication, free from the legal presumption of malice which attends a libelous publication not privileged, and plaintiff is not entitled to recover." The suit was for ten thousand dollars. The jury awarded two hundred and fifty dollars, and the case has been appealed.

WASHINGTON, October 5, 1869.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made to-day: Gustave G. Jarecki, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Augsburg; Francis Leeon, of the District of Columbia, Marshal of the Consular Court at Hankow, China; Clarimundo Martins, [illegible] to Praga, Santiago, Consul at Santiago, Cape Verde Islands.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

A report from the Sixth Tennessee District announces the mysterious disappearance of Collector E. T. Metler. Fears are entertained that he has been assassinated.

TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

The disbursements from the Treasury Department during September were: Civil and miscellaneous, $5,651,250; War Department, $4,361,159; Navy Department, $1,398,876; Indians and Pensions, $1,218,277; total, $12,925,562. The above does not include the warrants for redemption or payment of interest upon the public debt.

SEIZURE OF STILLS IN VIRGINIA.

Supervisor Presbery, of Virginia, has received and forwarded to the Revenue Department reports from one of the squads of the Fifth Cavalry, Capt. Burns, piloted by Collector Wilcox, to the effect that they have seized forty stills and about one thousand gallons of spirits, and arrested thirty five men found operating the stills.

MAILS FROM HAVANA.

A paragraph was recently published that Consul General Plumb had informed this Government of an apprehension that the Spanish authorities in Cuba would interfere with the United States mail. No such interference has, however, taken place, and therefore no case has occurred requiring any direct action on our part. There is no doubt that persons at Havana are subject to search where there is reason to suspect they are in possession of correspondence inimical to Spain, and from this has probably arisen the apprehension expressed by Mr. Plumb.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE MILLER

Will, it is expected, arrive here to-morrow, thus making a quorum of the Supreme Court for the transaction of business.

THE HORNET.

A private telegram from Wilmington, North Carolina is to the effect that the United States officers say it is not probable that the Hornet will be surrendered to Cuban patriots. An official account of the seizure is expected to-morrow, upon which the Government will take action.

ANOTHER CUBAN EXPEDITION.

Information has been received in Washington of a Cuban expedition consisting of four hundred men, with abundant war material, which will leave the vicinity of New York.

STATE NEWS.

A correspondent writes us that "no young man desirous of studying for the Christian ministry need despair of obtaining the necessary education so long as the Meadville (Pa.) Theological School offers free tuition, and sometimes farther aid, to all who come properly recommended. No sectarian bars keep out any one from the institution."

The Harrisburg police on Monday arrested three parties, named Wm. Harris, Henry and Allen Jordan, charged with passing counterfeit twenty dollar notes on the National Bank of Commerce, of New York. Harris was detected in the act of throwing away $1,400 worth of the bogus paper.

At Logansville, Clinton county, Pa., on the 29th ult., thirty-four barrels of old "Sugar Valley Whisky" were found concealed, and seized by Deputy Collector Pollock, of Lock Haven, Pa. This whisky was owned by Dr. Sam. Adams, who was formerly engaged as a distiller in company with one of Andy Johnson's Assistant Assessors. Mr. Moody arrested the Doctor, on a warrant issued by U. S. Commissioner McClure, of Williamsport, who held him under $2,000 to appear at Pittsburgh, on the second Monday of November, to answer at the United States Circuit Court.

The borough authorities of Venango city have granted in perpetuity sufficient ground at the foot of Ferry street, to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company to erect their depot upon, in consideration of their locating it at that point.

An accomplished German lady, Mrs. Marie Hume, who is versed in all housewifely attainments, and who has been solicited by her friends to give instructions in keeping house and woman's work, opened a school for that purpose in Wilkesbarre the other day. She gives four lessons a week, at the rate of one dollar per month.

THE FRESHET.

Immense Destruction of Property.

Further Reports of Loss of Life—Pennsylvania Lumbermen Suffer Heavily.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.—The water at Fairmount dam has receded nearly six feet since yesterday. The streets which were flooded are now nearly dry, but covered with mud and debris left by the water. Hundreds of cellars are filled, and at the large establishments steam fire engines are engaged in pumping out the water. The turbine wheels at Fairmount will probably resume work this evening.

BETHLEHEM, PA., October 5.—That portion of Bethlehem, between Lehigh river and Monocacy creek is under water. An immense amount of valuable lumber was swept away. Weissport is completely inundated. The iron bridge opposite the Mansion House at Mauch Chunk was swept away. Thirty-seven coal barges went over the dam at that point, and were completely wrecked. Broadway is entirely under water, and several houses washed into the stream. The booms at White Haven are all broken, and great rafts of timber are flowing down. The loss to lumbermen at White Haven is very heavy. The Lehigh Valley Railroad at Catasauqua is washed away. The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad will sustain heavy damages, being washed at many points between White Haven and Bethlehem. The canal is washed east of town.

ALBANY, October 5.—The water in this city is still over the docks and in the streets parallel with the river. South Broadway is navigated by small boats. Nearly all the basements and cellars east of Green street are flooded.

TROY, October 5.—The flood is unprecedented. The water in the Hudson is eighteen feet above low water mark. Great destruction of property has been done along the Poestenkill in this city, the mills being greatly damaged. Up North the country is flooded. Three houses were carried away at Mechanicsville, and a woman named Humphreys was drowned. A Frenchman at Fort Ann was drowned while trying to save his horse. Three men were drowned in the Hudson at this city last night, named James Donnelly, Michael Riley and James Flynn. There were two accidents on the Troy and Boston Railroad last night. The first was a collision between a freight and a passenger train. Three employees were injured.

LATER.—The same passenger train was thrown into Hoosic river at Hoosic Falls by a wash in the railroad track, and three lives lost. The names of the killed are Dr. Fuller and wife, of Hoosic Falls, and Charles Aiken, of Sand Lake. The conductor, H. J. Clark, was seriously injured. The loss to the West Troy lumbermen by the freshet will reach $200,000.

SARATOGA, October 5.—Accounts from the surrounding country say the storm of Sunday night and Monday morning did more damage than any before known, scarcely a bridge on the country roads about here has been left in good condition. Great damage was done in Ballston Spa, and one boy drowned.

NEW HAVEN, October 5.—The most lamentable consequence of the flood in this vicinity is giving way of the great dam over the Housatonic river at Birmingham. Two weeks' work would have completed the structure. Three hundred feet have been destroyed and more than half the labor of two years swept away. One man was drowned.

HARTFORD, October 5.—Reports of damage by the storm continue to come in. The damage in all parts of the State is very great. The town of Manchester has suffered more than any other place in this vicinity. Not a bridge is left in the town, and not a water wheel is running there to-day. The loss to mills, dams and property is estimated at $40,000. The loss to roads and bridges is $20,000. Cheney & Bro.'s loss is $100,000, in which is included one hundred pieces of silk worth $10,000 to $20,000. At Broad Brook the factory building occupied as a tin shop below and a tenement house was swept away and a young man, woman and five children drowned. A man was also drowned in Higganum. The Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad is open to-day to Waterbury, but the breaks between here and Willimantic have not been repaired. The New London Northern Road is open from New London to Willimantic, above the latter place. It is impossible to run trains regularly on the Hartford and New Haven Road.

BALTIMORE, October 5.—The damage to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is fully repaired.

AUGUSTA, ME., October 5.—The storm has not yet abated. The river is very high and rising rapidly. Every boom between here and Waterville is broken, and logs are running freely.

LEWISTON, ME., October 5.—The rise in the Androscoggin River is unprecedented. Several millions of log have gone over the falls. J. M. Thompson, proprietor of the Glen House, White Mountains, was drowned and his mill carried away by the flood. Farms along the river are much injured.

BOSTON, October 5.—Reports from Maine and New Hampshire represent the storm as unparalled in severity. In Concord every street was badly washed and gullied, hundreds of cellars filled and sidewalks caved in. At West Concord one house was carried away. Long Pond rose two feet. At Farnum crossing the highway was gullied to a width of twenty feet and depth of fifteen feet. Nearly one hundred feet of the bed of the Claremont Railroad was washed out, the rails in some instances sinking ten feet. The Montreal Road is also reported in a bad condition. Very little damage was done in Boston and vicinity. A small portion of the roof of the Coliseum was blown off.

CONCORD, N. H., October 5.—The Merrimac is higher than last spring. No trains from the North arrived and none left to-day. The culverts of the different roads are badly washed. The trains between here and Boston run regularly.

MILWAUKEE, October 5.—A serious disaster occurred at St. Anthony's Falls, Minn., this morning, from high water. A tunnel in course of construction under the bed of the river from Nicollet Island to the east bank of the river caved in, leaving the water full course through the excavation. Summit mill, capacity two hundred barrels of flour per day, was washed away. Other mills and factories are in danger. Exertions were made to stay its progress. The damage was very heavy, but is not yet fully ascertained.

ALLENTOWN, PA., October 5.—The bridge on the East Pennsylvania Railroad below Emaus, which was washed away, will be repaired to-night, and travel between Reading and Allentown be resumed to-morrow. One train came through this afternoon. One of the tracks of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, between Catasauqua and Mauch Chunk, is badly damaged. It is also badly damaged at several places between Allentown and Easton, and it will take several days to repair damages. Passenger travel from New York to Wilkesbarre was resumed to-day, and to-morrow travel will be reopened upon all railroads except the Lehigh and Susquehanna Road, which is badly washed away and will require considerable time to repair.

WILMINGTON, DEL., October 5.—The damage by the flood in the Brandywine will reach several thousand dollars. Wm. Lea & Son and James E. Price & Co. are the heaviest losers. The water was higher than at any time since 1839. The gas works at Jessup & Moore's paper mills were destroyed. Several cotton factories were injured. The lower part of the city was flooded.

SARATOGA, October 5.—There is a canal break at Wilbur's Basin, on the Champlain Canal. A mill dam gave way and carried off D. Smith's grist, saw and plaster mills, and about seventy feet of the canal bank with ten feet of canal bed. It will take ten days to repair the break.

HUDSON, N. J., October 5.—The flood of yesterday was more extended and disastrous in this vicinity than at first supposed. The total loss of property in our county is roughly estimated at half a million dollars. The town of Claverack suffers most. Among the heaviest losers are Jacob C. Esselstyn, woolen mill; Henry J. Reeve, grist mill; George W. Philips, hosiery mill; N. P. Aiken, knitting mill; Harper M. Rogers, paper mills; D. M. Fetz and W. A. Harder, cotton mills. The loss in the town will exceed $50,000. Jeremiah Carpenter's cotton mill in Voltaic was damaged $1,000; Alex. Abbott & Co.'s paper mill, same place, suffered $4,500; the Messrs. Staib $10,000, and others less amounts. A large number of cattle and horses were drowned. The devastation of fruit trees is beyond computation. At Columbiaville James Hood and Travers Wadsworth were carried over the dam at Wild's Mill and drowned yesterday afternoon, while endeavoring to save property. Communication by the regular turnpikes is completely cut off. In some places ravines twenty feet wide and ten feet deep have been cut by the rushing flood.

BOSTON, October 5.—The embankment at Wilbraham, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, two hundred feet long and seventy feet deep, with a stone arch bridge, has been swept away, and Boston trains cannot run west of Worcester before to-morrow night.

MANCHESTER, N. H., October 5.—A bridge crossing the Piscataqua river at Goffstown was carried away last night. The damage by the flood in New Hampshire is estimated at one million dollars.

POTTSVILLE, PA., October 5.—The storm damaged none of the lateral railroads, to any extent, except the little Schuylkill, between Port Clinton and Tamaqua. Six bridges were carried away and the track badly washed. It will require three weeks to repair the road, and coal transportation will be suspended during that time. The canal is not badly injured. Three small breaks are reported, which will be repaired in about three days. A number of collieries were drowned out. All the mules in Keppler's mines at New Castle were drowned. The water is subsiding in the river.

POUGHKEEPSIE, October 5.—The report of the damage by the flood increases. In four counties on the Hudson the loss cannot be less than three millions of dollars. There are several serious breaks in the Delaware and Hudson Canal, including one of two hundred feet and one of one hundred feet. In the interior of Ulster county last bridges and barns were swept away, and whole fields of grain destroyed. Nearly every bridge in Greene county is destroyed, and farm lands devasted. Reports from Duchess county are also bad. A series of bridges were washed away. The condition of the Hudson River Rail road north of Stuyvesant is deplorable. For a long distance the track is covered with water to the depth of eighteen inches. No trains are expected to run through to Albany to-morrow. The road South, and as far north as Hudson, however, is in good order.

LEWISTON, ME., October 5.—The long toll bridge across the Kennebec, at Waterville, was carried away by the freshet this morning. The loss near Waterville by the flood is estimated at $100,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 5, 1869.

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT ON THE ENTERPE CASE.

The *Tribune* of to-day says: It has been ascertained from authentic sources, and may be definitely stated, that the following are in substance the views entertained by the President and are to be carried out by his administration with reference to the questions involved in the Enterpe case: The shipment of arms and munitions of war to either party engaged in the Cuban struggle is not prohibited. The revolutionists have an equal right to buy and ship arms with the Spaniards. It is upon the fitting out of a naval or military expedition that the neutrality laws operate. It is an entire mistake to suppose that United States officers have ever been instructed to stop the shipment of munitions of war, even though it be in the form of articles contraband of war. The owners and master of the vessel must in all cases take their own risk. But if an expedition, whether of armed men or armed vessels, or if a vessel fitted out and prepared and intended for naval warfare, is started from our ports, then a question of our duty as neutrals or as a friendly power arises, and even if we had acknowledged the independence of Cuba, our duty and our rules could be no different until we had directly and publicly espoused one side of the quarrel by making war upon the other. It must be remembered that we constantly bought arms of England during the rebellion, and no one questioned the right of Englishmen to sell to us or the Confederacy. Blockade runners took their own risk of capture, but the Alabama was fitted out as a ship of war to destroy our commerce. The Cuban Republicans must learn to draw this distinction before complaining of our conduct in this respect. As before remarked, the recognition of their independence will not alter the law.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

Horace Greeley, in the *Tribune*, says he could not accept the Virginia Senatorship and asks the Press to forbear from naming him as a candidate for any office.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,

Who are holding a session in this city, will probably nominate Gen. Robinson for Secretary of State, and Mr. Bohn, of Buffalo, to fill Gen. Robinson's place on the ticket as State Engineer.

WESTERN MAILS.

A few western mails have arrived, including Cincinnati of Sunday and Monday morning. They are still very irregular, but expected to be on time to-morrow. The mails for Albany and the north have been forwarded by steamer for two days.

UNFOUNDED.

A report that Judge Pierrepont is about to resign the United States District Attorneyship is unfounded.

SUICIDE.

A suicide was found this morning at No. 11 Bond street, the scene of the famous Burdell murder.

WIRES DOWN.

The land wires connecting with the English cable are still down.

LEGAL MATTERS.

The Sheriff has appraised the Grand Opera House, attached at the suit of several parties against Fisk, at one million dollars.

The capias in the suit of James Brown & Co. against Fisk & Gould have not yet been served, the officers yet being unable to find the defendants.

The arguments of motions and orders to show cause in suits in which injunctions have been granted against the Gold Exchange and others, which were expected to come up to-day, have been adjourned.

DIAMOND ROBBERY.

Bishop & Rein, who do business under the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to-day reported to the detective police that their store had been robbed of diamonds valued at twenty-eight thousand to thirty thousand dollars.

The Campaign in Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BAYARD, OHIO, October 5, 1869.

The meeting at Minerva to-day was a great success. The weather was cold and disagreeable, but the crowd was very large. Hon. Samuel Galloway and Senator Sherman addressed the masses in their usual eloquent and convincing style. Stark and Carroll are fully aroused, and will give a good report on next Tuesday.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., October 5, 1869.

Quite a large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held at Minerva, Stark county, to-day. It was ably addressed by Hon. Samuel Galloway and Senator Sherman, whose speeches were very well received. Much enthusiasm was exhibited by those present. The meeting dispersed with cheers for Hayes and Grant.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain Declines All Mediation in the Cuba Matter—Bands of Republicans Defeated by Government Troops.

Communication Interrupted.

LONDON, October 4.—There has been an interruption of the telegraphic communication between England and Spain during to-day, attributable in part to the storm on the coast, but in the main to the cutting of the telegraph wires communicating with various parts of Spain by the insurrectionary forces operating at certain points inward from the shore line in that country.

Battle at Espera Guerra.

Latest advices to hand report a battle at Espera Guerra, between the Government troops and a Republican force, mustering 1,100 revolutionists, who retreated to the mountains after an obstinate resistance, during which they lost forty killed and sixty wounded, and had twenty-three made prisoners. The Government troops lost twenty killed and thirty-eight wounded.

All Offers of Mediation Refused.

The American Cabinet diplomatic difficulty is regarded as terminated. The Spanish Government refuses all offers of foreign mediation, maintaining the position that the condition of affairs in Cuba is a domestic question entirely. Mr. Sickles has submitted to the Madrid Cabinet an official note formally withdrawing the tender of friendly mediation by the United States between the Spaniards and the Island revolutionists.

Napoleon to Visit Compiegne.

PARIS, OCTOBER, 5.—The Emperor will soon go to Compiegne.

The Cortes.

MADRID, October 5.—The Cortes is discussing the bill suspending constitutional guarantees during insurrection.

The Republicans Beaten.

A Republican band has been beaten in Murcia. The troops have retaken the town of Reins, which had declared for the Republicans, and the authority of the Government is now completely restored at that point.

London Money Market.

LONDON, October 5, Evening.—American securities firm; 5:20 bonds '62s, 81¾; '65s 83½; '67s 82¾. Stocks firm.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, October 5, Evening.—Wheat 10s 7d@10s 8d for California white, and 9s 4d for No. 2 western.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, October 5.—Bonds closed firm but quiet at 87¾.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Evening, October 5.—Bourse closed dull; rentes 71 francs 30 centimes.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, October 5.—Cotton closed firmer but not higher.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, October 5.—Petroleum quiet.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

About seven o'clock Monday evening the Union Pacific Railroad carpenter shop and car shop at Omaha, the latter a fine brick structure, were burned to the ground. Loss about thirty thousand dollars. Many of the workmen lost valuable tools.

Mr. A. R. Corbin, brother-in-law of President Grant, is preparing a statement in denial of the charge that he was implicated in the recent gold gambling operations of Fisk and Gould.

There was no prize fight between Collyer and Dougherty yesterday, the latter forfeiting his money on account of weighing a matter of two pounds and a half too much.

The Virginia Legislature met yesterday, with a full attendance. The House organized temporarily, with W. M. Laughlin as Speaker. The Senate will organize by electing the officers selected in caucus Monday night.

Gov. Pile, of New Mexico, denies the statement that he requested the President to recall Mr. Blow, Minister to Brazil, and appoint him (Piles) to the post.

The Senatorial question continues to excite great attention in Nashville. Johnson, who is on the ground, is evidently the strong man, and his friends feel sure of his election.

The Virginia Legislature did not complete its organization yesterday.

The safe of the Rock River Insurance Company, at Beloit, Wis., was robbed Saturday night of $50,000 in bonds and securities.

The case of the Cuban privateer Hornet was argued before the United States Commissioner at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday. At the request of counsel for the Government, the case was adjourned until the 11th, to procure the attendance of important witnesses.

All the towns in Connecticut except Bridgeport held elections for town officers Monday. Returns are received thus far from only fifty-two towns, of which twenty-eight elect Republican officers, eighteen Democratic and six are divided.

Jersey City, Hudson City and Bergen City yesterday voted by large majorities to consolidate as one city. The other towns of Hudson county, including Hoboken, voted against the measure, and remain out of the consolidation.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

The Text of his Letter to the General of his Order at Rome.

The following is the text of the letter which, as advised by cable, Father Hyacinthe has addressed to the General of his Order in Rome:

MY VERY REVEREND FATHER:—During the five years of my ministry at Notre Dame de Paris, despite the open attacks and secret accusations of which I have been the object, your esteem and confidence have never failed me for a moment. I preserve numerous testimonies of them written by your own hand, and which were addressed as much to my preaching as to myself. Whatever may happen, I shall hold them in grateful remembrance. To-day, however, by a sudden change, the cause of which I do not seek in your heart, but in the intrigues of a party all powerful at Rome, you arraign what you encouraged, you censure what you approved, and you require that I should speak a language or preserve a silence which would no longer be the entire and loyal expression of my conscience. I do not hesitate an instant. With language perverted by a command, or mutilated by reticence, I shall not ascend the pulpit of Notre Dame. I express my regret for this to the intelligent and courageous Archbishop who has given his pulpit to me, and sustained me there against the bad will of men of whom I shall speak at the proper time. I express my regrets to the imposing auditory who surrounded me there with its attention, its sympathies, I was nearly going to say its friendship. I would not be worthy of the auditory of the Archbishop, of my conscience, nor of God, if I would consent to act before them in such a *role!* I separate myself at the same time from the convent in which I have resided, and which under the new circumstances that have happened to me, renders it for me a prison of the soul. In acting thus I am not unfaithful to my vows. I have promised monastic obedience, but limited by the honesty of conscience, the dignity of my person and my ministry. I have promised under the benefit of that superior law of justice and of *royal liberty* which is, according to the Apostle St. James, the proper law of the Christian.

It is for the more perfect practice of this holy liberty that I came to ask at the cloister, now more than ten years ago, in the *elan* of an enthusiasm free of all human calculation, I shall not venture to add free of all the illusion of youth. If, in exchange for my sacrifices, I am to-day offered chains, I have not only the right but the duty to reject them. The present hour is solemn. The church passes through one of the most violent, dark, and decisive crises of its existence here below. For the first time in three hundred years, an Ecumenical Council is not only convoked but declared *necessary*; such is the expression of the Holy Father. It is not in such a moment that a preacher of the gospel, were he the last of all, can consent to remain as the mute dogs of Israel, unfaithful guardians, whom the prophet reproaches as unable to bark. *Canes muti, non valentes latrare.* The saints were never silent. I am not one of them, but nevertheless I belong to their race, *filii sanctorum sumus*, and I have always been ambitious to place my steps, my tears, and, if necessary, my blood, in the tracks which they have left. I raise, therefore, before the Holy Father and the Council, my protestation as Christian and preacher against these doctrines and practices, calling themselves Roman, but which are not Christian, and which in their encroachments, always most audacious and most baneful, tend to change the constitution of the Church, the basis as well as the form of her teaching, and even the spirit of her piety. I protest against the divorce, as impious as it is insane, which it is sought to accomplish between the church, who is our mother according to eternity, and the society of the nineteenth century, of whom we are the sons according to the times, and toward whom we have also some duties and attachments. I protest against this more radical and dreadful opposition to human nature, which is attacked and made to revolt by these false doctrines in its most indestructible and holiest aspirations. I protest above all against the sacrilegious perversion of the Word of the Son of God Himself, the spirit and the letter of which are equally trodden under foot by the pharisaism of the new law. It is my most profound conviction that if France in particular, and the Latin races in general are delivered over to social, moral and religious anarchy, the principal cause is without doubt not in Catholicism itself, but in the manner which Catholicism has during a long time been understood and practiced. I appeal to the Council about to meet, to seek for remedies for the excess of our evils, and to apply them with as much force as gentleness. But if fears in which I do not wish to share, come to be realized, if the august assembly has not more liberty in its deliberations than it has already in its preparation, if, in a word, it is deprived of the essential characters of an Ecumenical Council, I will cry to God and men to call another truly united in the holy spirit, not in the spirit of party, and representing really the Universal Church, not the silence of some men, the oppression of others. "For the heart of the daughter of my people am I hurt; I am black; astonishment hath taken hold on me. Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician there? Why then is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered?"—Jeremiah, viii. In fine, I appeal to your tribunal, O Lord Jesus. *Ad tuum Domine Jesu tribunal appello.* It is in your presence that I write these lines; it is at your feet after having prayed much, reflected, suffered and waited much, that I sign them. I have confidence that if men condemn them on earth you approve them in heaven. That is sufficient for me living and dying.

FR. HYACINTHE,
Superior of the Barefooted Carmelites of Paris, second preacher of the order in the province of Avignon.

Paris-Passy, September 20, 1869.

CITY MATTERS.

Hon. Sam. Galloway.

This distinguished Ohioan, it will be remembered, will address the Republicans of Allegheny county at City Hall this evening. Mr. Galloway is one of the most effective political speakers in the country, and all who would enjoy one of the most interesting addresses of the campaign should endeavor to be present at City Hall to-night.

THE MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING.

The Mystery Partially Cleared Up—Inquest To-day.

The shooting of the little boy Eddie Loos, noticed yesterday, remained enshrouded in mystery during Monday night, but yesterday morning was partially solved in the following manner. Little Eddie found a pistol cartridge on his way home from school on Monday, which an elder brother tried to take from him. He failed, however, as Eddie refused to give it up, and carried it with him to the second story of his father's house. There, while playing, his brother noticed he had some matches, and he quickly took them from him. Eddie then went to the window and was looking out when the window fell, and Eddie dropped on the floor apparently dead. His brother ran to an adjoining room and informed his mother that Eddie was dead, and hastening to the room she discovered his almost lifeless form on the floor, near the window. He died in a few seconds thereafter. The theory is that the window fell on the cartridge and exploded it, the ball passing into his brain. This belief is confirmed from the fact that the cheek where the ball entered was burned with powder, thereby indicating that he must have been near it when it exploded. Coroner Clawson empaneled a jury and adjourned the inquest until nine o'clock this morning, in the Police Station House, Twelfth ward. Drs. Pollock, Shaw and Brashear made a post mortem examination, and will testify before the Coroner's jury to-day.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.

Coal Miner Killed at West Elizabeth—His Body Found Yesterday Morning—The Alleged Perpetrator Committed.

A coal miner named William O'Rourke was committed to jail by Justice Suee, of West Elizabeth township, yesterday, on an information charging him with murder, preferred by Paten C. Fish, also of West Elizabeth township. The facts connected with the alleged murder may be summed up as follows:

On Saturday night last, after dark, Peter Fish, a brother of the man preferring the information and the defendant O'Rourke, started to the house of Mr. A. Large for the purpose of getting registered. After arriving at the house they purchased two cans full of whisky and started home. Fish was not seen alive after that, and O'Rourke returned to his home by himself. When questioned concerning Fish, he stated that he had left him more than a half mile from O'Neill's coal works at Pine Run, where both men were employed. Fish's friends were alarmed at his not returning on Sunday morning, and suspecting that all was not right, started out in search of him yesterday morning. The search resulted in the finding of the body of Fish near the place indicated by O'Rourke, where he had left him. He was dead, and an examination resulted in the finding of a severe gash on the forehead, apparently inflicted by some blunt instrument. There were also finger marks on his throat, showing that he had been choked. O'Rourke was arrested immediately after the body was found, and, as stated, committed to jail. This makes the third murder in our vicinity within three months.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Meeting of Allegheny County Republican Executive and Vigilance Committees.

The Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee, and members of the District Vigilance Committees held a meeting at City Hall yesterday, which was largely attended. Nearly every district in the county was represented, and, from all, the intelligence comes that a full Republican vote will be got out on Tuesday next. While in some districts there have been no meetings, the Republicans there have been quietly preparing for the day of battle, and will show a good record.

A number of gentlemen, whose names were announced by the Temperance and Reform party on their Vigilance Committees, publicly announced that their names were used without authority, and that they intended to vote the ticket entire. There were other persons named on the same Vigilance Committee who would not vote for the Temperance ticket, but would support all the Republican nominees.

Messrs. Thos. M. Marshall, James L. Graham and Felix C. Negley were appointed a committee to draft a circular to be addressed and distributed to the Republican voters of the county.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this committee present C. B. Bostwick as the regular nominee of the Republican party for County Commissioner, and that any allegation, by whomsoever made, that his nomination was obtained by fraud or corruption, is false and groundless.

Second Ward Geary Club.

The Marching Corps of the Second Ward Geary Club will meet this evening at Wilkin's Hall, at seven o'clock, sharp, for parade.

Temperance Mass Meeting.

A well attended mass meeting of the friends of Temperance and Reform was held in City Hall last evening. Theodore H. Nevin, Esq., was chosen President, and a long list of Vice Presidents was selected.

Addresses were delivered by David Kirk and J. Y. Kennedy, Esqs., of Pittsburgh, and P. Coombe, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Mass Meeting this Evening.

A grand mass meeting of Republicans will be held at City Hall this evening, on which occasion Hon. Samuel Galloway, of Ohio, will deliver an address.

Meetings to be Held.

Republican meetings will be held at the following places this week:

Hartman's House, Wood's Run, Wednesday evening. Speakers—Miles S. Humphreys, A. M. Brown and Col. T. M. Bayne.

Diamond, Allegheny City, on Thursday evening. Speakers—Hon. R. B. Carnahan, Maj. Wm. Frew and Hon. Robert McKnight.

Fisher's Grove, Franklin township, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Speakers—W. C. Moreland, John H. Kerr and Josiah Cohen, Esqs.

Bakerstown, Wednesday, at 5 P. M. Speakers—B. F. Lucas, H. H. McCormick, S. F. Fulton and T. C. Campbell, Esqrs.

New Texas, Plum township, Thursday evening. Speakers—Col. T. M. Bayne, A. M. Brown and Col. John H. Glenn.

Stone Tavern, Washington Pike, Saturday at 8½ o'clock P. M. Speakers—P. C. Shannon, Hon. Thos. Howard and J. E. McKelvy, Esq.

Wrights Hotel, Woodville, on the Washington road, Monday next. Speakers A. M. Brown, Col. T. M. Bayne and J. E. McKelvy, Esq.

There will be a grand rally of republicans on Forty-fourth street, Seventeenth ward on Thursday evening. W. C. Moreland and John H. Kerr, Esqs., will address the meeting. The ward marching corps will attend the meeting.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—HORSE KILLED.—Two horses attached to a wagon laden with lumber, the property of Mr. Thomas Atchison, while on the track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, on Pike street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, were struck by a coal train which was backing along the street at the time, and which, owing to a curve in the road at the point mentioned, was not seen until upon the team. Mr. Atchison was thrown into a cellar and one of the horses followed him. The other horse was caught between the axle and wheels and torn into several pieces. Mr. Atchison and the other horse escaped with a few bruises.

LETTER CARRIER'S REPORT.—Following is the report of the Allegheny Letter Carriers for the month of September last:

	Delivered.	Collected.
Mail letters	37,564	13,336
Drop letters	5,981	932
Papers	24,875	639
Total	68,420	14,907

LOCKED UP.—Amos Maitland and another young man, name unknown, called at a house of questionable repute on Third avenue yesterday, and when leaving took with them several articles belonging to the hostess. An officer was notified and Maitland arrested, the other offender escaping. The accused will have a hearing this morning.

STRAY CHILD.—Yesterday afternoon a little girl, giving her name as Mary Ulrich, came to the house of John Murray, in Kilday's Court, on Webster avenue, and stated that she was lost. Mr. Murray kindly provided her shelter, and will see that she is properly taken care of until her parents are found.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.—A young man who refuses to give his name was arrested on Fifth avenue, near Wood street, last evening for stealing a pocket-book belonging to a German, and also endeavoring to take his watch. The two men were noticed scuffling just before they were arrested.

STOLEN HORSES.—The stable of Geo. Greer at New Castle, was entered on Sunday night and a dark brown horse stolen therefrom. During Monday night two horses were stolen from Passavant's Orphans' Home near Rochester. The thieves are supposed to have come in the direction of Pittsburgh.

ARRESTED AT CONNELLSVILLE.—A negro named Luther Miller was brought to the lock-up from Connellsville yesterday, on a warrant *for fornex et cet.*, preferred by Mary Stephenson, a white woman. A hearing will take place to-day.

ITALIAN IMBROGLIO.—Charles Mulanary and Michael Saracho, Italians, got into a difficulty yesterday, which resulted in Mulanary being knocked down by Saracho. Information was made before the Mayor, and a warrant issued for Saracho's arrest.

VIRGIN ALLEY SQUABBLE.—Catharine Hilands was in Virgin alley, drunk, yesterday afternoon, and undertook to chastise Mrs. Gain and her infant son Mikey, when a policeman was called, and Catherine placed in his custody. She was locked up for a hearing.

JUMPED THE TRACK.—The 10:30 P. M. train on the Connellsville Railroad jumped the track near Arthurs station on Monday night, but fortunately no damage other than a delay to the train was occasioned.

RUNAWAY.—A horse attached to a buggy, belonging to Mr. Samuel Hall, took fright on Third avenue, about five o'clock last evening, and ran off. Mr. Hall was thrown from the vehicle and had his nose broken.

ROLLING MILL FOR SALE.—We ask the attention of capitalists to the advertisement of a rolling mill for sale at Bedford, Ohio. This is a rare opportunity.

PARDONED.—Benj. Hartshorn, confined in the county jail for an alleged offense against the United States, was released on Monday, President Grant having pardoned him.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.—The vote on the location of the Soldiers' Monument will be taken on Tuesday next.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

SIXTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

American Board of Commissioners.

The Home Department Report—General Survey of the Mission Field—Annual Address by Dr. John Todd, of Massachusetts—First Day's Proceedings.

The sixtieth annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions commenced yesterday afternoon in the Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue. Owing to the detention of the Eastern trains by the submergence of the tracks by the floods, a large number of the members of the Board, honorary members, and others did not arrive in time to participate in the opening proceedings. The trains in the evening brought a great many from East and West, and others are expected to-day.

ORGANIZATION.

At the appointed hour, the President, Mark Hopkins, D. D., LL.D., took the chair and called the Board to order.

Rev. Charles Sprague, of Genesee, New York, was called upon and offered the following.

OPENING PRAYER.

Our Father, and our gracious God, Thou hast permitted us once more to see the return of that annual gathering which has been wont to contemplate the great work that our Master has given us to-day. Grant, we entreat Thee, that we may have that especial presence and Thy blessing to be with us in all the duties and services that appertain to this anniversary occasion.

We bring to Thee our thank offering our Heavenly Father, that our lives have been spared another year, and that we have such a measure of health as to be permitted to come up once more to this great religious festival, and, while we praise Thee for what Thou hast done for us, we praise Thee for what Thou hast been doing, by means of these and other societies, whose object it is to obey that last command of our Savior, "Go into all the world to preach the Gospel to every creature." O! let Thy blessing rest, we beseech Thee, upon us—upon all the officers of this Board, and its members, and grant us, we pray Thee, that they may have wisdom to guide them in all their deliberations and decisions, and let Thy blessings rest, we entreat Thee, upon all the Missionaries under their guidance, and will the Lord, in His infinite compassion, bless them by giving them the privilege of seeing the great work of the Master prospering in their hands. May Thy blessings rest on the people who have gathered here from all parts of the world upon this festival occasion. May our souls be refreshed at this time; and as we stand, as it were, on the top of the world, and look down on the great field of Christian labor, and contemplate the work which our Master has given us to do, may we gird up our loins, and do what the Lord may prompt us. May the Lord be with us on this occasion and bless us and the whole of Israel of God, and let the earth be speedily filled with Thy glory, and praises shall be given to the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit forever. Amen.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY.

On motion of Rev. John O. Means, Rev. Wm. M. Cheever, of Terre Haute, Indiana, was elected Assistant Recording Secretary.

Rev. Mr. Means stated that corporate and life members were requested to write their names on cards, with their postoffice addresses, and that the cards would be collected.

Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Clark, D. D., invited the Missionaries present to occupy the seats on the right hand of the rostrum, in order that the Board might be able to communicate with them readily.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read by the Recording Secretary, Mr. Means, and approved.

Home Department Report.

Rev. Selah B. Treat, D.D., read the following report of the Home Department:

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Four corporate members of the Board, a smaller number than usual, have been removed by death, since the last annual meeting, to wit: William W. Chester, England, elected in 1859; Swan S. Pomeroy, D. D., elected in 1843; Wm. Ropes, England, elected in 1852.

MISSIONARIES SENT FORTH.

It is with devout thankfulness that the Prudential Committee announce the sending forth of larger reinforcements to the various mission fields, within the past year, than have gone abroad in any one year since 1856. The following names have been enrolled for the first time, among those whom the Board will be happy to recognize as henceforth fellow workers in the kingdom of God, to wit: Rev. Henry P. Page and Mrs. M. A. Page, Rev. Edw. Riggs and Mrs. Sarah H. Riggs, Miss Ursula E. Clarke, Miss Flavia S. Bliss, Miss Delia Griswold, Miss Minnie C. Beech, of the Western Turkey Mission; Rev. Henry Maderia and Mrs. Mary S. Warden, of the Turkey Mission; Mrs. Helen P. Barnum, Rev. Theodore S. Pond, Mrs. Julia H. Pond, George C. Reynolds, D.D., and Mrs. Mattie W. Reynolds, of the Eastern Turkey Mission; Mrs. Harriet E. Jessup, Miss Eliza D. Everett and Rev. Jas. S. Dannis, of the Syria Mission; Rev. Spevin R. Wells and Miss Mary Wells, of the Mahratta Mission; Henry K. Palmer, M. D., and Mrs. Flora D. Palmer and Miss Carrie Hartley, of the Madura Mission; Rev. Wm. E. De Riemer and Miss Emily F. De Riemer and Miss Maggie Webster, of the Ceylon Mission; Miss Adelia M. Payson, of the Fuh Chau Mission; Rev. Chester Holcomb, Rev. Joseph L. Whiting and Mrs. Lucy E. Whiting, Rev. Develio Z. Sheffield and Mrs. Ella W. Sheffield, Rev. Daniel McCoy and Mrs. America H. McCoy, Mr. Gilbert T. Holcomb and Miss Mary A. Thompson, of the North China Mission; Miss Julia A. Laframboes, of the Dakota Mission.

Two brethren who were formerly stationed in the foreign field, and subsequently returned to the United States and were released from their connection with the Board, have enlisted in its service a second time. For reasons, bearing upon the question of health, however, it has seemed advisable to assign them to new fields. However, Rev. George Todd and Mrs. Anna J. Todd have taken charge of a station among the Senecas, and Rev. Milan H. Hitchcock and Mrs. Lucy H. Hitchcock have joined the Western Turkey Mission.

It will be noticed that all our missions in Asia, except the one in Persia, have received reinforcements during the year—that the whole number enrolled in the foregoing list is forty-two, twenty of whom were ordained before their embarkation.

The following persons have returned to the fields heretofore occupied by them, after a residence in the United States, longer or shorter, to wit: Mrs. Martha J. Riggs, Henry S. West, M. D., and Mrs. Lottie M. West, of the West Turkey Mission; Miss Myra A. Proctor, of the Central Turkey Mission; Henry H. Jessup, D. D., of the Syria Mission, and Rev. Henry M. Bridgman and Miss Laura B. Bridgman, of the Zulu Mission.

AGENCIES.

The committee are happy to say that all the District Secretaries who were mentioned in the annual report last year are still in the service of the Board. As they are laboring at their useful posts with ability and success, and especially as their aptitude for their work is expected to increase from year to year, any change would be undesirable. The number of districts and the distribution of States among the districts remains the same as it was last year, as the following table will show:

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont—Rev. Wm. Warren, Gorham, Maine.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Rev. John P. Skeele, Hartford, Connecticut.

New York City, Long Island, Eastern New York and East Jersey—This district is in charge of Rev. Geo. W. Wood, Bible House, Astor Place, New York city.

Central and Western New York, including St. Lawrence, Lewis, Oneida, Otsego and Delaware counties, as an eastern boundary—Rev. Charles P. Bush, Rochester, New York.

Pennsylvania, West Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and District of Columbia—Rev. John McLeod, of Philadelphia.

Ohio, Indiana and Southern Illinois—Rev. Wm. M. Cheever, Terre Haute, Indiana.

Michigan, Northern Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska—Rev. S. J. Humphrey, Chicago, Illinois.

It gives the committee great pleasure to acknowledge the value of the service rendered in this department by our returned missionaries. Some indeed are able to do but little in this line of things, and it should be an axiom in missions that a brother who comes to this country for the benefit of his health should be allowed to regain it as speedily as possible in order that he may resume, with the least practicable delay, his work among the heathen. But if he is able to interest the church in the subject of missions by personal appeal, without retarding his recovery, it is eminently proper, as well as desirable that he should do so, and the committee always favor arrangements entered into with this intent.

THE MISSIONARY HERALD.

The enlarged circulation of the *Herald* deserves a formal announcement. The average monthly edition during the past year has been about thirty thousand. This result the committee ascribe as well to the endeavors which have been put forth to effect a wider distribution of this periodical, as to the various improvements which have been made therein.

It would be pleasant to all that this publication has reached the point of self-support; but the numbers of those who are entitled to receive it gratuitously is so large that it is impossible to make such an affirmation at the present time. Still a review of the receipts of the *Herald* for the past four years shows that the income from subscriptions in 1865-6 was $2,658 35; from subscriptions and advertising in 1866-7, $12,117 39; from the same sources in 1867-8, $15 114 22; from the same source, in 1868-9, $17,000 57.

CO-OPERATING SOCIETIES.

The treasurer has remitted to different Missions of the Board, in aid of the work which they are doing through the agency of the press, the following sums received from other societies, to wit: from the American Bible Society, $6,760; from the American Tract Society at New York, $2,400.

EFFORTS FOR THE ELEVATION OF WOMAN.

The two organizations which have been formed—one at the East and the other at the West—in the hope of accomplishing more for the female sex in our various mission fields, has achieved a success which the most sanguine could scarcely have looked for. The elder Board of Missions has received $1,540 25; the Woman's Board of Missions for the quarter has received $3,393 15, the total being $14,933 50, and contrary to the fears which many expressed a few months ago, the amount which has been diverted from the contributions which are wont to flow directly into our treasury, is found to be comparatively insignificant.

It is the purpose of these societies to assume the entire cost of the work which may be done specifically to ameliorate the condition of woman in our mission fields. The reflex influence of a plan, so comprehensive and so noble, cannot fail to be of inestimable value, if successfully executed, to all who shall become coworkers therein.

FINANCIAL HISTORY OF THE YEAR.

The committee have experienced in the matter of income, a two-fold disappointment. As strenuous endeavors were required to secure a favorable close of the previous year, and as the constituency of the Board is clearly adverse to all special efforts, except in occasional instances, it was hoped that the Churches would begin at an early day to enlarge their Constitutions. At the end of the first third of the year, however, it was found that the receipts, instead of being greater, were $30,000 less than those of the corresponding portion of 1867-8. Two months later the difference was $33,000, showing an average monthly loss of $5,500. This was the *first* disappointment.

The problem, therefore, at the end of the first six months was simply this: "With an expenditure on the one hand, which promises to exceed that of the previous year, and with a loss in the receipts, on the other hand, of $33,000, already accrued, how shall we escape an adverse balance, which may form a great embarrassment hereafter?" The committee have stated their objections to special appeals in past years. They regard them at best as necessary evils. But a heavily burdened Treasury may become a still greater evil.

The policy adopted in this unexpected emergency has been to request the churches, acting with and through the Board, to make their contributions equal to those of the preceding year, and a few individuals of acknowledged ability and benevolence have been privately informed of the financial prospect, but no agency has been employed.

It is with peculiar satisfaction that the Committee now speak of their second disappointment. During the last six months of the year—March 1st to September 1st—they could not avoid serious apprehension in regard to the ultimate balance. On the 25th of August the amount required to prevent any indebtedness was supposed to be $80,000, and there were certain reasons for anticipating a much smaller sum. But through the Divine blessing upon the efforts which had been made the receipts from that time onward were unexpectedly larger, so that the balance against the treasury when the book was closed was found to be less than $6,000.

To the pastors and others who have been fellow-laborers in working out the problem which has just been mentioned, the Committee desire to tender their cordial thanks. To Him especially who has all hearts in His hand and turneth them whithersoever He will, they would ascribe thanksgiving and praise for the deliverance which He has so manifestly wrought.

RECEIPTS AND EXPEDITURES.

The entire income of the year may be stated as follows: From donations $424,457 96; from agencies $93,562 26; from other sources $7,194 73; making a total of $525,214 95. The expenditures of the year have amounted to $531,661 32. As, therefore, the year has commenced with a balance of $520 96, it closed with a balance of $5,025 44 against the Treasury. That the debt is no larger has been owing in part to the refusal of the Committee to disburse all the money which was appropriated in October last. They deemed it wiser to contract the expenditures within certain limits than to end the year with a considerable deficit.

LEGACIES.

It will be noticed that this source of revenue has been unusually productive. The sums received last year were nearly twenty thousand dollars below those which have gone into the Treasury this year. Indeed, never before in the history of our organization has this item been so large. And it is worthy of mention that Mr. Daniel W. Hall, the generous friend of missions, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, placed $8,000 in the hands of the Treasurer many years ago, and directed that the amount should become the property of the Board after the death of himself and his wife, the right of calling the interest thereon in the meantime being reserved. The survivor has departed this life within the year; his gift, therefore, with another sum of $12,812 92, left to the Treasurer by his will, has become available for meeting the disbursements of the year. Adding the $8,000 to the amount of legacies heretofore mentioned as being a virtual legacy, we have a total of $101,562 26.

These figures furnish the explanation of the fortunate issue of our financial trials. The offerings of the ——— are $36,802 38 below the donations of 1867 and 1868, and so the great Missionary, foreseeing this result, has been pleased to induce those patrons of the Board whom he was about to summon to a higher service, in that disposition of their property, which should close forever their earthly stewardship, to remember the heathen; and lo! their thoughtfulness has taken us safely through the vicissitudes of another twelvemonth. It is the Lord's doing, and it is marvelous in our eyes.

The report was accepted and filed.

The President announced that as the report called for thanksgiving the meeting would now join in singing the twenty-fifth hymn in the series arranged for the sessions of the Board, commencing with the words,

"Glorious things of thee are spoken,
Zion, City of our Lord."

The hymn was sung to the metre of Harwell, and was led by Rev. Dr. Adams, of Brunswick, Maine.

REMARKS OF DR. TREAT.

Rev. Mr. Treat said that this was an occasion of thanksgiving, and the Missionary cause was one that deserved the sympathy of the Christian world. The deliverance of the present year should not only be borne in mind, but the deliverance of four-score years that have passed. It has seemed to me that God has been manifest to us in his dealings with us, calling us up to higher plains of love and gratitude and devotion. You will understand my idea, perhaps, if I make a brief reference to our history in other particulars. Before I left the Missionary house I went back over the expenditures and receipts of the past thirty-four years. It appears that during twenty-four years we had three times a debt of more than $50,000; once, more than $60,000, and at another time a debt of almost $60,000. Six times we had a debt of $40,000; twelve times we had a debt of over $30,000. Once in eight years we had an average debt of over $50,000.

Well, now suppose that some prophet had told us in 1859, at our meeting, in Philadelphia, what would sweep over our country—what peril there would be to our nation—and how many of our sons would be called from their homes to battle, perhaps never to return—what expenditures there would be in that fearful contest—how our currency would be effected; it would have seemed impossible that any monies would remain for the support of our Missionaries. Suppose we had heard that statement made by a prophet, and had turned to him and asked, what would have been our financial history during these last ten years? And suppose he had told us, it will be much as it has been for the past twenty-four years; you must expect a debt of $30,000. How joyful we would have felt in view of this. And let me say to you my Christian friends, that during these ten years, through the favor of God upon us, we have not only a debt of only $12,000, but that debt has seemed to us more precious than any talents we have had in our Treasury. And we rejoice to know to-day that it is below $30,000. At the present day it is not above $7,000.

Why is this? Because God, foreseeing these difficulties to come up in our land, has taken us in charge and brought about this result.

Rev. Edward W. Hooper, D. D., of Newburyport, Massachusetts, then offered the following

PRAYER OF THANKSGIVING.

Our Father in Heaven we give Thee thanks that we are permitted to know Thee, and love Thee and enjoy Thy blessings, and we give Thee thanks that we may take part in the works in which Thou art made known to us, in the joy of our hearts. We greatly rejoice when we reflect how many, how varied, how precious are all Thy mercies. We thank Thee for all the faithful servants of God who have gone out under His administration to plant the Gospel, and some of whom have gone to bear testimony to that Gospel, in the realms of light, in the presence of God. We thank Thee, for the Missionaries that are in the field in all quarters of the globe, to shed the light of the Gospel on the heathen mind. Many have returned to their country and homes burdened with cares, and often overwhelmed with the labors they have suffered—yet, have come home to refresh themselves in their country and homes, and that we may see their faces; that we may hear their voices and clasp their hands. Lord, we praise Thee for the persons whose hearts beat in sympathy with this blessed cause; for all that give of their sons and daughters; for all who have sweet and tender sympathies for this great uprising in behalf of the Gospel. O, God, we give Thee thanks that we may bear relation to these men and to all other agents for the glory of God in the everlasting welfare of man. We especially thank Thee for this deliverance vouchsafed when our hearts were greatly depressed, and we rejoice in Thy goodness, and may we feel the inspiration of Thy mercy, and go forth as Missionaries and servants of the living God, Amen.

Rev. Dr. George Wood read the following report:

General Survey.

The past year has been rather one of sustained general interest, and of preparation for the future; with enough of trial and embarrassment at certain points to mark the church militant, and to lead to a renewed sense of dependence upon the Divine blessing, and with enough of success to cheer the heart and to prompt to new and greater efforts to secure the final victory.

One ordained missionary, and two female assistant missionaries, have been called to rest from their labors; the veteran Dr. King, so long the honored representative of our work in Greece, Mrs. Saunders, who had but recently returned to Ceylon, in the hope of years of active labor for the women of that country, and Mrs. Riggs, after many years of rare self-sacrificing devotion to the social and religious welfare of the Indian tribes of the Northwest. Seven ordained missionaries have ceased to be connected with the Board. Nine missionaries and three single ladies have come home for rest and the recovery of health, most of whom expect to return to the missionary work. Seven returned missionaries, who were with us a year ago, have gone back to their fields of labor, and forty-three new laborers have entered upon the work—including thirteen ordained missionaries, two missionary physicians, one lay assistant, and eleven single ladies. They were distributed as follows: To Western Turkey, 10; Central Turkey, 2; Eastern Turkey, 5; Syria, 4; Mahratta Mission, 2; Madura, 3; Ceylon, 3; Foochow, 1; North China, 10; Seneca Indians, 2; Dakota Indians, 1. After deducting from the list the names of those now at home who are not expected to return, and of one of the ladies, recently married, there remain 352 male and female missionaries connected with the Board, of whom 145 are ordained missionaries, 7 missionary physicians, and 44 unmarried females—a net gain in all of 20 laborers, as compared with last year.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.

The support of eighteen of the female missionaries has been assumed by the Woman's Board of Missions; of thirteen by the board located at Boston, and five by the Board for the Interior located at Chicago. The success of this effort on the part of the Christian women of our churches is one of the most encouraging events of the year. The moral support they give their sisters on missionary ground by their lively sympathy and prayer, is of the utmost value, and most fully appreciated. Many a lonely hour is cheered, and many a trial more bravely met, by the assurance that they are remembered in praying circles of their sex at home. The best Christian feeling finds expression in the remark, "Somebody's heart in this far off land was very warm because of the assurance that it was specially prayed for in other places than in our little chapel at Mardin."

AFRICA.

Mr Walker remains alone in the *Gaboon*, as Mr. Bushnell has again been obliged to seek the recovery of health and vigor in a less trying climate. For more than a quarter of a century these brethren have struggled on against every odds,—a debilitating climate, the vices without the virtues of European traders, the intrigues of Romanists, added to all the corruptions and deceit of a most debasing superstition. They are the forlorn hope of the missionary service, and if their hearts should ever fail them, it will not be till the last resource of hope has been exhausted.

The *Zulu* mission has not escaped its trials. Tendencies to revert to the old usages of heathenism, and to a low religious life, on the part of some of the professed followers of Christ, have excited the fears of the missionaries. On the other hand, the success of the training school, in charge of Mr. Ireland, gives promise at no distant day of an efficient corps of native helpers; movements are in progress to develop a livelier sense of personal responsibility on the part of the native Christians; Mrs. Lloyd continues with unabated zeal in her self-denying labors; Mrs. Edwards rejoices in tokens of special favor on her boarding school for girls; Umbyana more than fulfills the expectations of the mission by the results of his labors among his countrymen; additions to the churches show that missionary effort is not without return; and great numbers are becoming intellectually familiar with the truths of the gospel, waiting now for the Holy Spirit to quicken them into life.

GREECE.

For many years Dr. King had been known as "the mission to Greece." The work developed by him has gradually been taken up by his pupils, and with them has passed under the care of the American and Foreign Christian Union. The office of Dr. King was preeminently that of a witness to the truth—to the simplicity of the gospel as opposed to a cumbrous ritual; to the Word of God as opposed to the traditions of men, and to the rights of conscience as opposed to ecclesiastical oppression. His witness was not in vain. He was permitted to see the Scriptures in the hands of the people; to receive courtesies from men in authority whose predecessors had loaded him with every indignity, and at last to feel that the way was opened for the free proclamation of the gospel by men trained up under his care.

No missionary of the Board has been more widely known, and few have surpassed him in varied learning, and in the amount of literary labor in many languages. Time only can reveal the influence of Jonas King in preparing the way for the establishment of a purer faith in that classic land.

THE ARMENIAN MISSIONS.

The three Armenian missions embrace a territory more than half as large as that portion of the United States east of the Mississippi river. It includes a portion of European Turkey on the west, the whole of Asia Minor, and extends to Persia on the east, and Syria and Arabia on the south. The evangelization of this region has been left almost exclusively to the American Board, and is carried on by forty-six missionaries, residing at twenty-one principal stations, and by native preachers and pastors at one hundred and seventy out-stations. Twenty unmarried ladies are engaged in special labors in behalf of their sex. Sixty-five churches have been gathered—now under the care of forty-one native pastors, wholly or in part supported by their own people. To these churches three hundred new members were added on profession of their faith the past year, making an aggregate membership of about three thousand. Other professed believers will be organized into churches as soon as pastors can be set over them and the people are prepared for the duties and responsibilities of such a relation. The average attendance upon public worship on the Sabbath is about eleven thousand, and upon Sabbath school instruction, eight thousand, while not far from six thousand youth are to be found in the various schools and seminaries under the care of the missionaries. The contributions to various Christian objects amounted to over $15,000 in gold—an advance of $2,000 upon former years, and an average of over five dollars to each church member. Progress is steadily making, in the larger part of the field, in the direction of self-support and independence. The local churches and the different ecclesiastical bodies which they have organized, are conducting their affairs with much wisdom and good judgment, and as one church after another becomes independent, the missionaries are enabled to turn their efforts to "the regions beyond." Some of the native churches, especially in the Central and Eastern Missions, have been very active in missionary labors, and the Harpoot Evangelical Union has a mission of its own, carrying on the work of evangelization at six different points in the mountain wilds of Koordistan.

There has, however, been less aggressive work than usual the past year, as several of the older missionaries had been obliged to visit this country for rest, and nearly one half of the force in the field consisted of new laborers, who had not had time to acquire the language. Thus three out of four stations in the Eastern mission were for a time left without a Missionary, and the burden of the work fell almost wholly upon three men; and in the Central, upon five. While old missionaries have been returning, new missionaries arriving, old stations resumed or strengthened, and new plans forming, the year has been largely one of preparation.

Yet, without anything that might be called a general revival, with the exception of Constantinople and its neighborhood, there has been a healthful growth in the Christian communities. Eighteen new out-stations have been taken, and thirty-six out of the forty-three churches in the Central and Eastern missions, and nine in the Western, have reported additions to their membership, on profession of faith. The largest number at any one place was in Marash, where sixty-nine new members were added to two churches.

At Constantinople, the missionaries have been greatly tried by the conduct of a portion of the Protestant community. The motives and conduct of the missionaries in endeavoring to raise them to independence and to the support of their own institutions, at the earliest practical moment, have not been properly appreciated, and secret and open enemies of the truth have improved the occasion to embarrass our work. The experience of the early churches, as recorded in the Acts and in the Epistles of the New Testament, finds renewed and painful illustration at Constantinople. Happily the difficulties referred to are thus far almost wholly confined to the Capital and its immediate neighborhood. A letter published in the August number of the *Missionary Herald*

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

Looks Like Old News.

The daily receipts of White River flour is attracting considerable attention. This brand is so well known, and is feared by all dealers and millers as it has no equal on the market. It always gives satisfaction. See Jenkins & Bro's, advertisement on this page. †

Waltham Watches.

A full line of Waltham Watches constantly for sale by J. R. Reed & Co. See advertisement. MWF

MARRIED:

JACOBUS—PATTERSON—At Allegheny, on Tuesday morning, 5th inst., by the Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., assisted by the Rev. J. F. Stearns, D. D., and Matthew Newkirk, Jr., SAMUEL H. JACOBUS to LIBBIE WHITELY, daughter of Alfred Patterson, Esq., both of Allegheny.

LEWIS—LEMOYNE—On the 5th inst., at Trinity Church, by the Rev. John Scarborough, Miss LUTIE C. LEWIS, daughter of the late A. Kirk Lewis, to FRANK LEMOYNE, M. D. No cards.

DIED:

CLARK—On Monday afternoon, at Cadiz, Ohio, in the seventieth year of her age, JANE CLARK, mother of the Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D.

MURDOCH—On Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, JANE ROBB, infant daughter of John R. and Susanna A. Murdoch.

Funeral from the residence of the parents, Twenty-second Ward, WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

☞ BURGETTSTOWN FAIR.
OCTOBER 7th and 8th.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, October 8th, at 7 A. M., stopping at all Way Stations, for the accommodation of visitors to the Fair. Returning, will leave Burgettstown at 4:30 P. M.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS, *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS BOOK-KEEPER by a young man of experience; best of references given. Address C. E., this office.

WANTED—GIRL—TO DO GENERAL Housework for a small family. Apply at 97 Roberts street. Must come well recommended.

WANTED—SALESMEN—A FEW reliable, energetic Salesmen to sell by sample standard goods. Address H. RICHARDS & CO., 413 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. cod

WANTED—SEVERAL GIRLS FOR City and Country; several Men wanted for Farm work. Apply at Employment Office, 1 St. Clair.

WANTED—LAND—ABOUT FOUR OR five Acres, suitable for the Nursery trade, a short distance from the city. Address Box Land, Commercial office, stating price and location.

WANTED—LOT—TO BUY A LOT ON easy terms, or House and Lot. If the owner will take the rent as part payment for same. Address, stating location and price, Box Elba, Commercial office.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—FIRST-CLASS Mortgages in large sums. City Property preferred. S. N. LIGHTNER, 58 Fourth avenue.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—HIGHLY IMPORTANT. An Agent wanted in every county in the United States to take an interest in a new article just patented, that will sell on sight to every housekeeper. It is a Portable Furnace, that fits in the holes of any cook stove, or range. This Furnace will boil, broil, roast, toast, bake, stew, heat iron, &c., &c. Any man with a small capital, can clear from $15 to $40 per day. This is well worth the attention of capitalists. The right of a State is a sure fortune. Call on or address J. H. LYON, Inventor and Patentee, 144 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in large or small amounts. THOS. K. PETTY, Bill, Mortgage and Real Estate Broker, 179 Smithfield street.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ALL PERSONS SEEKING homes or investments in Real Estate will save time, trouble and money by consulting the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register. It can be obtained gratis by the publishers, Messrs. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue, or will sent by mail, free, to any address.

PERSONAL—THE PITTSBURGH REAL ESTATE REGISTER is published only by CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. Don't fail to get it if you want to buy yourself a home.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—PLEASANT ROOM ON second floor, suitable for Gentleman's Sleeping Room. Inquire at No. 55 Chatham street.

FOR RENT—A SECOND STORY FRONT or back Room, with Board, also, Day Boarders accommodated, at 127 Smithfield street.

FOR RENT—STOREROOM—A NEAT and desirable Storeroom, 12 by 50, on Smithfield street, below Fifth avenue. Possession immediate. Inquire at 37 Smithfield street.

FOR RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE—Corner of Carson and Caroline street, East Birmingham, containing 9 Rooms and finished Attic, Stable and Carriage House, all in good order. Apply to R. W. WILSON, on premises, or to JOHN F. HEISELL, Esq., Carson, near Joseph street, East Birmingham.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—FOUR WELL lighted Offices in the second story of the Safe Deposit Company's Building, for rent. Also, one large front Room in third story. The entire Building will be heated by steam. Apply to F. VON BONNHORST, Treasurer, 83 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—ON RIDGE street, Allegheny, containing 8 Rooms, with Lot 300x296 feet on Grant avenue. Fine view of the rivers and city. Possession October 1. Inquire on the premises, or to F. H. EATON, 17 Fifth ave.

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE—366 Ridge street, Allegheny, 9 Rooms, with Bath Room, Wash-house, Hall and Outbuildings. Apply on the premises, or to ARCHIBALD BLAKELEY, Attorney-at-Law, 98 Fifth avenue. tf

STONE AND CHINAWARE.

FOR SALE—TEA SETS—ELEGANT China Tea Sets, at R. E. BREED & CO'S, No. 100 Wood street.

FOR SALE—TOILET SETS—BEAUTIFUL Toilet Sets, at R. E. BREED & CO'S, No. 100 Wood street.

FOR SALE—DINNER SETS, ETC.—Every variety of Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets, at R. E. BREED & CO'S, No. 100 Wood street.

FOR SALE—VASES, ETC—BEAUTIFUL Parian Vases, Statuettes and Busts, at R. E. BREED & CO'S, No. 100 Wood street.

FOR SALE—CHINAWARE, ETC—ALL kinds of China, Cut Glass, Stone and Silver-plated Ware at R. E. BREED & CO'S, No. 100 Wood street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—FOUNDRY—AN OLD AND well established Stove Foundry, with all the appliances necessary for a large business, including Engine, Boilers, Flasks, Patterns, &c., in excellent condition, and a well stocked Warehouse, eligibly situated and doing a good business, with lease of same. An excellent opportunity for profitable investment in this line of business. Inquire of C B SEELEY, No. 87 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—RETAIL GROCERY STORE for sale, in the city; doing a cash business of $20 000 per year. Also, a very cheap lease of Store and Dwelling House. Stock of Fixtures will now amount to about $2,000. Inquire of JACOB GLOSSER or GEO. B. HILL, 59 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

FOR SALE—DRY GOODS—THE GOOD Will and Stock of Dry Goods in one of the best Towns and Rooms in Eastern Ohio, on the P. Ft. W. and C. R. R. From 5,000 to 6,000 inhabitants. The Trade has been established eight years. Goods sold *for cash only*. Great advantages to a party wishing to continue the trade. Stock will now invoice about $5,000. Terms of sale—part cash and balance on satisfactory time. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address immediately, Lock Box L, Salem, Ohio.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS STAND—ON Chestnut street, Allegheny city; has been used as a Bakery and Confectionery for a number of years, and is now occupied as such with a good custom. This is an opening seldom offered, and a practical man can do a No. 1 business. Terms easy. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—GRIST MILL—AND FIFTEEN Acres of Land, one mile from a Station on the A. V. R. R. Mill has Two Run of Stone, Water and Steam Power. Water eight months in the year. Good Frame Dwelling House, Stable, &c., in a good wheat country. Price only $4,500, on easy payments. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS STAND—IN the Borough of Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pa. The property consists of a Lot 75 feet front on Bridge street by 175 feet deep. The building is a three story Brick, and could not be built for the price we offer it at. The Storeroom is 28 by 33, with Fixtures all complete, and now doing a good business. Dwelling contains 8 Rooms and good Cellar, all necessary Outbuildings, such as Wash-house, Carriage House, Ice House, Stable, Bakeoven, Cistern, &c., &c. Also, Shrubbery and Small Fruits. Possession of the property given on short notice. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE.

CHEESE—NEW YORK AND OHIO Goshen and Factory Cheese in store and for sale by F. SELLERS & CO., corner Penn and Tenth streets.

FOR SALE—SALOON—THE LEASE, Good Will and Fixtures of a Saloon in a splendid location on Fifth avenue, near all the places of amusement, will be sold on reasonable terms. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address "Saloon," this office.

FOR SALE—PUMP—A NO. 4 WOODWARD Pump, as good as new; warranted in perfect order, will be sold Two Hundred Dollars less than manufacturer's prices. Has never been used except to pump about 1,200 barrels of oil. Apply to PHILLIPS & CLULEYS, No. 110 Water street.

FOR SALE—HOT BLAST—FIFTY-SIX Upright Pipes, 8 feet long, 4x8 inches diameter, Thirty-six Goose Necks and Bed Plates to suit, all in good order. For sale cheap. LOWRIE CHILDS, 133 Wood street. tf

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand Engines on hand, 12 by 30 inch, 12 by 24 inch, 10 by 20 inch, 9 by 20 inch, 8 by 24 inch 7½ by 20 inch, and small Boilers of all sizes on hand, from 10 to 28 feet long. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. and C. R. W., Allegheny city.

FOR SALE—A VERTICAL BLAST ENGINE—Steam Cylinder 30 inches diameter, 4 feet stroke; Blast Cylinder 63 inches diameter 4 feet stroke, in good repair. Inquire Westerman Iron Co., Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, at HARTLEY McKEE & CO.'S, Manufacturers, 58 Smithfield street. w

ROSIN—200 BARRELS ROSIN FOR sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., 76 Wood street.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—A FINE, LARGE FIRST-CLASS Storeroom and Dwelling, with 5 Rooms and good Cellar, on Butler street, Seventeenth Ward. An excellent stand for business. Lot 22 by 150 feet. Also, a fine Brick Dwelling on Prospect street, Fifteenth Ward. Lot 24 by 110 feet. Also, a double Brick Dwelling on Forty-first street, Seventeenth Ward. Lot 85 by 100 on A. V. R. R. Also, a good Frame Dwelling, Gothic style, 6 Rooms, on Main street. Lot 30x110 feet. Also, Lots 20x137 feet, in Bloomfield, Sixteenth Ward. Terms easy; two years for first payment when the person wants to build. Inquire of D. S. WILLIAMS, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Seventeenth Ward, opposite St. John's Episcopal Church.

FOR SALE—SOUTH AVENUE RESIDENCE—In Allegheny City. Lot is 28 feet front by 150 deep to a 20 foot alley. House contains 11 Rooms, good Cellars, and is modern throughout. Lot is tastefully set out with Shrubbery, &c. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on Rebecca street, Allegheny city. The Lot is 38 feet front by 110 feet deep; Yard, shade Trees, &c. House contains 7 Rooms in all, large Hall, Cellar and Wash and Coal House connected with Kitchen. Street cars run by the door. The House is comparatively new and finished in good style, with Gas and Water. Price only $7,000. Terms, about one half cash, balance on payments. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—CITY RESIDENCE ON Roberts street, a few steps from Center avenue. House is new; contains Hall, Parlor, Dining Room, Kitchen and Pantry, on first floor; four Chambers and Bath Room on second floor, also, a finished Attic and good Cellar. Range in Kitchen, with Hot and Cold water. Slate Roof. 12 foot Ceilings on first floor. Lot 22 feet by 90, to a 20 foot alley. Marble Mantles in Parlor and Dining Room; Gas throughout. House is new and finished in first class style. Will be sold low if applied for immediately; possession on short notice. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE—THE new two story (pressed brick front) House, on Beech street, Allegheny city, containing 11 Rooms, Wash-house, with stationary Tubs, hot and cold Water, Stable and Coach House, side Yard and Garden. The House is finished in the best style, with Marble Mantles and Hearths, Speaking Tubes, Bath Room and Water Closet, Marble Washstands and Furnace. Apply to J. S. BELL, at Bates & Bell's, or on the premises. tf

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL Tracts of Land in Minnesota, located on and near the line of the St. Paul and Lake Superior Railroad, will be exchanged for City Property. For particulars address Box V, Commercial Office, for three days.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LAND—THE valuable Pine Timber Lands, known as the Howe, Blake & Co. Lands, about 5,000 Acres, lying on Blyson Run and Mill Creek, in Clarion and Jefferson counties, will be sold in one lot, or in lots of 500 acres or more, to suit purchasers. Terms liberal. Apply to subscriber, American House, Brookville, Penna. HARRISON BLAKE. rw

FOR SALE—LOOK HERE—CHEAP Farm, one mile from a Station on the C. and P. R. R., in Jefferson county, Ohio, containing 120 Acres, at only $35 per Acre. Good improvements, good Water, under laid with Coal, and is a good neighborhood. Terms easy. Parties that want a cheap Farm don't fail to call at the Real Estate Office of CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

$3,600 WILL PURCHASE A FARM of 108 Acres, in Armstrong county, Pa. Good House of 5 Rooms, Frame Barn, 44 by 50, 40 Acres fine Bottom, 90 Acres cleared, good road runs through the center of the Farm; good soft Water three-quarters of a mile to school, in a good neighborhood. Orchard of 125 Trees. Terms easy. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

$65.00 PER ACRE WILL PURCHASE a Farm of 100 Acres, in Columbiana county, Ohio, four miles from Room a Station on the P. Ft. W. and C. R. R.; has a work every foot of the Farm; good Water; 40 Acres of good Bottom Land, comfortable improvements, good water, &c. This property is well situated, [illegible]. This property cannot fail to please, Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES OF GROUND, situate between the Allegheny river and Citizens' Passenger Railway, near the Sharpsburg Bridge, through which the Allegheny Valley Railroad passes, [illegible]. Apply to W. B. NEGLEY, Attorney at Law, 88 Fourth avenue, or B. BATES, corner of Penn and Butler streets, Fifteenth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID DAIRY FARM, near Alliance, Ohio. It contains 165 Acres, with all necessary fixtures for conducting the Dairy Business; two dwelling houses, a large Brick House of 8 rooms, large Frame Barn, [illegible] one half mile from the corporate limits of the city of Alliance. [illegible] Apply at the Real Estate Office of CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—A PAYING INVESTMENT, consisting of a Farm of 120 Acres, one and a half miles from a Station on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., in Columbiana county, Ohio, about three-fourths of the Farm is rough, but underlaid with Coal and Limestone—Coal now opened. It has the best of Salt Works, now in operation, but under lease for a term of years, [illegible] about $500 per annum. There is also a Saw Mill which is also rented, and pays a yearly rental of $150 per annum, a good Frame Dwelling House, and an old Grist Mill, good Water Power, &c., &c. [illegible] Price only $5,000. Terms easy. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—SALT WORKS AND FIFTY Acres of Land, on West Penna. Railroad, fifty miles east of Pittsburgh. The Works are now in operation, and making a superior article of Salt, and producing 65 barrels of Salt per day. The Land is underlaid with Coal, which is now being mined for use of Works. [illegible] Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID FRUIT FARM and Home, consisting of 13 Acres, 4 miles from a Station on A. V. RR. 10 miles from the present city limits. Best and Choicest Fruit of all kinds, Abundance of Small Fruits, the finest and choicest variety of Grapes, Cottage House of Four Rooms, in good order. Good Stables, Water, &c. Good neighborhood, near to Churches, Schools, and Postoffice. [illegible] Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—FARMS—IN WESTMORELAND, Allegheny, Fayette, Indiana, Armstrong, Washington, Beaver, Greene, Clarion, Lawrence and Butler counties, Penna.; also, in Eastern Ohio. Full particulars in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register," free to any address. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Publishers and Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—OVER ONE HUNDRED Farms of all sizes, prices and locations. Full particulars in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register," given away gratis on application at office. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Publishers and Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Pittsburgh, October 6, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A PUBLIC SEWER ON FORTY-EIGHT STREET,

From the Allegheny river to Butler street, and for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Forty-third street, from Butler to Pearson's line and for the Grading, Paving and Curbing Greenough street from Try street to Irod alley, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, October 12th, 1869, at 3 P. M.

No bids will be received unless made out on the proper blanks.

Specifications and blanks can be had at this office.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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IN BANKRUPTCY.

ROLLING MILL FOR SALE,
AT BEDFORD, OHIO.

By virtue of an order to me directed from the United States District Court of Northern Ohio, sitting in Bankruptcy, I will sell at Bedford, Ohio, on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3d, 1869,

the ROLLING MILL located at Bedford, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, with all its FIXED and MOVABLE MACHINERY, together with about 18 ACRES OF LAND, described as follows: Situated in Bedford, county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, and known as being part of original township lot No. 56, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake and stone 30 feet easterly from the center of the road opposite the first angle in said road (Willis street) between the dwelling house of Zila Willis and the mill on Tinker's Creek, thence north 70 deg. 43 min. east, to the top of the bank of the creek; thence up the creek on the bank at right angle, 4 rods; thence north 70 deg. 45 min. west, to a stake and stone standing on the east side of the road; thence southerly along the line of said road 4 rods, to the place of beginning; excepting and reserving to ever to the public the use for a highway of a strip of land adjoining said road, 19½ feet wide, and containing about 18 rods of ground, be the same more or less.

Also, village lots Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of Robison & Egbert's sub-division of part of original lot No. 56 in said village of Bedford, be the same more or less, but subject to all legal highways.

This rolling mill is located twelve miles from Cleveland and near the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, with a Side Track for the use of the mill. Attached to the mill are eight acres of land, [illegible] The water power the year round is found in Tinker's Creek, [illegible] The building is 170 feet long and 150 feet wide. The machinery and fixtures consists of one large vertical engine, with 24-inch cylinder and 40-inch stroke; [illegible] with 40 rolls, [illegible] all in good condition and ready for immediate use, [illegible] one for shearing finished iron; two force pumps in good condition, one for forcing water from the creek to the mill, and one to force water into the boilers; tongs for rolls and tools for puddling furnaces; four scales, seven wagon scales, 12 wheelbarrows, blacksmith shop with bellows, anvil, and all necessary tools, &c.

The rolling mill has been in use, and is now in condition to be started in an hour's time, with a capacity of 16 tons of finished iron per day. The water, which supplies the mill from Tinker's Creek, is unfailing and is unsurpassed for rolling mill purposes. The mill has been run for six weeks to two months without cleaning the boilers.

About eighty thousand dollars have been spent on the mill, and it could not be built to-day for less money. About $17,000 were expended on the mill in 1868. The entire mill was reconstructed in the most thoroughgoing manner. The foundations of the mill are not surpassed, if equalled by those of any rolling mill in the country.

Bedford is a healthy village, within twelve miles of Cleveland, whose manufacturing facilities and importance are well known by from less than one to the country. The property must be sold as a part of the assets of the State Rolling Mill Company, Bankrupt. The Mill will be sold subject to the payment of a bonded debt of $11,100 at 6 per cent. interest from July 15th, 1868.

Terms and conditions of the sale made known on the day of sale. For further information apply at the Mill at Bedford, or address

J. H. RHODES,
Assignee State Rolling Mill Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

PRENTISS, RHODES & VORCE,
A. T. SLADE,
Attorneys of Assignee.

PROPOSALS

Will be received at the Engineer's Office of the PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY in PITTSBURGH or CUMBERLAND, until the 1st of November 1869, inclusive, for SUPPLYING THE CROSS TIES for the use of about 85 miles of the road from near Connellsville to near Cumberland. The length of each Cross Tie will be 8 feet between square ends. Thickness 7 inches, and flatted on two opposite sides to not less than 6 inches, to be sawed off, cut of wind and clear of bark. Kind of Timber, White Oak, Rock Oak, or Chestnut, sound and free from wind shakes, or other defect. Places of delivery, immediately on the ground with piles not more than half a mile apart, where the ground will permit access and room for piling, which will be done in alternate cross layers of about 100 in each pile. Proposers who cannot deliver at the interval named may state the places at which they will deliver. The number per mile will be 2,112, and the whole number about 210,000, including those for side tracks. Timber to be cut when the sap is out, and the delivery to be made after January 1st, 1870, and to be completed until all delivered, as follows, viz: For the first 10 miles from either end of the road near Connellsville or Cumberland, on or before May 1st, 1870, for each succeeding 10 miles towards the middle of the road one month later, or on the 1st of June, July, August and September, 1870, until the whole is delivered. Monthly estimates of two thirds of Cross Ties delivered on the ground will be given, four-fifths of the contract price of which will be paid, and the remaining fifth at the completion of the contract.

BENJ. H. LATROBE,
Chief Engineer.

MWS

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Full particulars in future advertisements.

☞ ATTENTION SECOND WARD.

The Second Ward Marching Corps

Will meet THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, sharp, at WILKINS HALL, for Parade. By order

JNO. F. HUNTER, Captain.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1869.

EVEN the New York *World* defends the President from the insinuations of the *Sun* and *Herald*, that he was indirectly connected with the operations of the gold clique. The *World* advises its Democratic friends to take no stock in such transparent fabrications.

THE American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions commenced their Sixtieth Annual Session in the Third Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon. The proceedings will be found at length herewith, and complete reports will be continued from day to day till the close, which will be on Friday.

THE cable reports that NAPOLEON, on the occasion of the opening of the French Chambers next month, will probably issue a manifesto announcing an agreement arrived at by the various powers of Europe for a general simultaneous disarmament. We get an immense amount of talk from Europe about disarmament, but when the time comes for acts, they take the shape of a fresh conscription.

ALONG with the excess of receipts over the expenditures by the general government, during the current year, now rendered absolutely certain, we have the gratifying assurance of a very large saving in the Civil Service. From a statement accurately prepared we learn that the reduction in this respect for the current year will be not less than fifty-six millions of dollars, notwithstanding an increase of not less than eight millions by our Indian expenses and payment of pensions. A reduction of taxation to the extent of $50,000,000 is thus rendered practicable.

ON THE prospects in Ohio next Tuesday, the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "The news from all parts of the State is most encouraging to the Republicans. The people of many counties, who have, during most of the campaign, been politically dead, seem suddenly to have waked up to the importance of the campaign, and are now doing much hard work in organizing." It adds that the Republicans are now confident of success, although a week ago there was a nervous feeling as to the result. The State can only be lost through negligence and indifference, and we are glad to hear of the awakening.

IN addition to cheating the borough of Mauch Chunk out of the payment of his taxes, ASA PACKER is now charged with attempting to dodge the payment of $25,000 corporation tax due the State by his railroad. It will be remembered that when real estate was exempted from State tax, additional taxes were placed upon corporations to make up the deficiency that would be caused in the State revenue. Over $25,000 has been levied upon the Lehigh Valley Railroad, over which he presides, and of which he owns three-fourths of the stock. The Company refuse to pay, and the State has entered two suits against them to compel payment.

SCARCELY a day passes but we receive gratifying information of the reforms in the revenue service, inaugurated by the present Administration. The class of shirkers and "dead heads" is being rapidly reduced, and the burthens of taxation equalized by compelling every man and interest to pay their just share. For instance, in Virginia from March to September of 1868, the taxes collected on manufactured tobacco were only $280,247, while for the same months in 1869, under General GRANT, the amount collected reaches $1,846,678, being an increase this year over last (under JOHNSON) on this one article of $1,566,430. This is the way to reduce the national debt and equalize taxation.

SPAIN, stone blind, having rejected the offer of the United States Government, to mediate between the Cubans and Spaniards, the offer has been withdrawn by Minister SICKLES; and this, too, at a moment when the fires of revolution have burst forth anew within her own borders, and the revolutionists in the island are showing increased vigor. This relieves our Government and makes its way clear to act in accordance with the foreshadowing of Mr. SICKLES's note protesting, in the name of humanity, against the manner Spain is carrying on the war. So far from being able to subjugate the Cubans, the Spanish Government will do well if it keep itself on its feet at home. It is a clear case of total blindness and infatuation complete.

OUR government, it is reported, have decided to release the privateer *Hornet*, alias *Cuba*, seized on the coast of North Carolina. Such a step would be in accordance with the policy of the English government, in numberless cases, during our war. This vessel having cleared from a British port, it is hardly probable that that government would try to make a fuss if her own precedents were disregarded. The ground for releasing the Spanish privateer, as reported, is that such a vessel may enter any port in stress of weather and remain twenty-four hours. Such was the rule the English applied to the rebel privateer ships, only that they frequently remained weeks in British ports where every possible favor was shown them, and permitted to depart at will, with all the honors.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Several times every week commonly the ocean telegraph directs attention to the affairs of Spain. While surely in this country considerable interest is felt in the subject, yet it is probably less than would be excited by a similar condition of affairs in some other lands, in which we are not more immediately concerned than we are in Spain. "Castles in Spain" have long been castles in Utopia, or nowhere. The impression perhaps exists in many minds that the Spaniards are not people to make the best, or even a reasonably good use of their opportunities, and that their political efforts are about as likely to result in *fiasco* as in success. While the Royalist party, meaning the party in favor of a monarchical government, is plainly in the ascendant, the Republicans are numerous, and the latest reports represent this party as making decided progress. One hardly knows whether to rejoice or not over the fact. Doubts, and very justly grounded doubts, exist regarding the preparation of Spain for Democratic institutions.

Regret was common at the time and has often been expressed since, that something decisive for the future was not done at once upon the flight of the Queen,—that a Republic was not immediately declared, or the crown transferred to one or another of the eligible candidates. It may be that the existing interregnum or abeyance of established government, was the condition especially needed by Spain in the stage at which its history had arrived. Government is not a thing to be put on like a new garment, though it may sometimes be thrown off like an old one. Political institutions must grow to the people, as they must grow to them.

This interval is also illustrating, as nothing else could have done, the change which has come over the people of Spain as over all other nations of Europe. To be impressed with the change we need not go back a hundred years; we need only compare the Spaniards of 1800 and 1812, or even of 1840, with the Spaniards of to-day. Who that had five years since from all accessible sources of information endeavored to form a distinct conception of the Spanish character and of the manner in which history warranted us to expect them to act in given circumstances, could have anticipated the spirit and conduct they have exhibited since the departure of their Queen? Political divination has performed some astonishing feats, but perhaps nothing so strange in its contrasts as such a prediction would have been.

And it is mere justice to the Spaniards to admit that, after all necessary abatements, the change referred to indicates growth, not rapid, or what it might have been, but still growth in the qualities which prepare a nation for self-government.

If this view of the subject is sound, it tends to impart interest to the almost daily telegrams about affairs in the Peninsula. We are permitted to witness a spectacle adapted to gratify the curiosity of all observers, and to call forth the keen sympathy of Republicans. It is only on reflection we comprehend the significance of some of the revelations of the last twelvemonth in that country. Spanish character is not and never will be Anglo-Saxon—and Spaniards will doubtless continue to approve and to do things which excite our disgust or abhorrence. But we have good reasons in their actions and manifestos of the last year, to conclude that old Spain is dead, never to revive. This we suppose to be true, whether the Government becomes a monarchy or a republic. One clear indication of the change is the spirit in which the Government is reported to have received the American remonstrance against the mode in which the war has been carried on in Cuba.

GEN. GRANT ON PROTECTION.

He Thinks the United States Should Manufacture for Themselves, Employ Their Own Labor, and Save the Millions Now Sent Abroad.

In traveling through the State of Pennsylvania, General Grant's attention was directed not only to the scenery, but also to the resources and industries of the State, and he took occasion to express his opinions in familiar and informal style to the gentlemen who accompanied him.

In discussing the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country, the President remarked that the annual importation of iron and steel, and other manufactures which could be as well produced at home, amounted to more than $180,000,000. This he supposed to be what was required for consumption over and above the domestic supply, and he asked a gentleman familiar with the iron business, within what length of time the home product of iron might be expected to become sufficient for the country.

In reply to this, Mr. M. stated that the amount imported did not indicate an inability of the country to produce all that is needed. That the prosperity of domestic manufacture stimulated demand and enabled consumers to buy and pay for kinds and shapes of foreign iron, not made in this country, or not made so cheaply here. That notwithstanding the prosperity of the business the average profits were not larger than those derived from capital invested in other ways, and that duties under the present tariff were not so high as to prevent foreign competition, yet high enough, if maintained, to extend the home manufacture, and ultimately to obviate the necessity of making large purchases abroad.

The President then said that he thought it very desirable that we should have a sufficient supply from domestic sources, and thus benefit the labor of the country, and effect a saving of the millions of dollars now annually expended for foreign iron and steel. Mr. M. alluded in terms of commendation to Mr. Boutwell's successful management of the Treasury, and of the large reductions of the public debt which he had effected. The President responded by saying that Boutwell was doing nobly.

These weighty words show that the President understands the importance of stimulating home industry as a means of benefitting the workingman, and of sustaining and improving the financial credit of the government.

ANNEXATION IN CANADA.

What the People of the Provinces Think of It.

The change in public opinion in the Canadas in favor of annexation to the United States is already very great, and continually growing, particularly among the business classes. In Quebec there is a much stronger annexation feeling than appears, though the meeting which was held two weeks ago was only a straw showing the direction of the current. The province is also fortunate in its Governor, a man of the people and thoroughly liked. There are many people of wealth, position, and influence in the Government, who are ready and waiting for annexation, quiet because they do not think it yet time to move in the matter, but nevertheless so impatient that the slightest change would make them bold and outspoken in their views. West of Montreal there is an old feeling of this kind. Many who were most cordial and hearty in their welcome to Prince Arthur, and Sir John Young, who spent time and money in showing their friendship toward them, are perfectly satisfied that the present state of the provinces is not that which will conduce to their welfare. "Independence or annexation" are the alternatives; independence, so that they may regulate their trade with the United States, or annexation, so that they may enjoy trade freely, and have an opportunity to develope their natural advantages.

CHICAGO, by the offer of liberal salaries, is not only drawing from the eastern cities not a few of the most able divines of all denominations, but is erecting costly and splendid churches for them. During the year 1869, there have been twenty-one churches commenced or finished, costing nearly $1,000,000. The most expensive of these are St. John's Episcopal, on Reuben street, near Madison, to cost $100,000; Trinity Methodist, at the corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, costing $100,000, and to accommodate 1,400 people; the Union Park Congregational Church, now in progress and costing $130,000; Unity Church, at the corner of Dearborn and Whiting streets, which cost $150,000; and Grace Episcopal, which cost $103,000.

A SPECIAL to the Philadelphia *Press* says: "In answer to the inquiries of General Negley, of Pennsylvania, a member of the House Military Committee, General Sherman gives as his opinion that the army should not be reduced so long as Indian hostilities continue. General Negley has also visited the President and the Secretary of War to make similar inquiries, but it is probable that their views relative to the desired status of the army will coincide with those of General Sherman."

STATISTICS of the receipts of flour and grain at New York for the week ending September 25, show that while 696,154 bushels of wheat arrived by rail, only 230,643 bushels, or less than one-third of that quantity, was delivered by canal; that while 343,306 bushels of corn reached the metropolis by rail, only 108,819 bushels, or, again, less than one-third of that quantity, arrived by canal.

THE Baltimore *American*, enumerating the "standard articles" of faith on which the Republicans of that State present their candidates for the Legislature, mentions "a Free Railroad Law, giving equal rights to all who are willing to invest their money in the development of the agricultural and mineral resources of the State."

ON and after Sunday next, October 10th, silver palace cars are to be run through without change from New York to Omaha, over the Pennsylvania Central, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroads.

THE serious illness of Senator Brownlow, of Tennessee, is reported, and it is not improbable that the Legislature now in session at Nashville may have two United States Senators to elect before it adjourns.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Cincinnati commercial excursion party got home on Sunday, having made the run from Sacramento in six days and one hour, and from San Francisco in six days and twenty-one hours. The time from Sacramento to Omaha was four days and two hours.

St. Louis merchants claim the September business was the greatest ever known in the city.

Rev. Dr. Sears says that $21,000 have been appropriated from the Peabody Education Fund to Virginia, $9,400 for public free schools in four large cities, $6,200 for normal schools and normal classes, and $6,000 for colored schools.

Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, tells the colored people in his public address that although the constitution of the State does not allow them to vote, there is nothing to debar them from the privilege of holding office. The qualifications for the exercise of the two rights are different, but very explicitly stated in the constitution.

An order has just been issued by the French Government, directing the establishment on the railroads of trains for the convenience of laborers to and from their employment at low weekly rates. This order, it is believed, will tend to allay the great and still increasing dissatisfaction with Napoleon III, now entertained by the Paris workmen.

The Woolwich dock-yard, nine miles southeast of London, which has been in operation as government works for over 300 years, has been closed, and will either be closed or leased to private shipbuilders. The first ship built at Woolwich was the "Henri Grace de Dieu," named after Henry VIII. Subsequently, in 1637, the "Sovereign of the Seas," carrying 167 guns, and the largest ship of war then known, was built at this yard, and in 1751 the "Royal George," which foundered at her anchorage at Spithead.

Delaware is a small State, and is growing smaller. The Delaware encroaches upon it from ten to twenty feet every year, and the sites of houses that once stood in the midst of fields are now under water.

No less than five oaths are put to the Governor of Virginia—an oath of fidelity to the State Constitution, another to the United States Constitution, another against dueling, another that he was not concerned in the rebellion, and a fifth that he will properly perform the duties of his office.

The Paris *Siecle* ridicules the American story of Eugenie's visit to this country with the Prince Imperial, because "it is never prudent for the heir presumptive to a throne to put between his person and his crown 1,500 leagues of salt water."

The Charleston *Courier* says the mortality of the negro population in that city since the close of the war, as compared with that of the whites, has been more than two to one.

The damage to the tobacco crop in the Connecticut Valley is estimated by parties who have recently returned from a purchasing expedition to be over fifteen per cent. of its whole value. The crop in Massachusetts is more than half cut, and about one-third cut in Connecticut. The crop is considered equal to that of 1868.

From the year 1860 up to the present time the Pope is said to have derived the large sum of 80,000,000 francs from the Peter's penny. The Italian Government is about to pay to the Pontificial treasury the sum of 7,500,000 francs on account of the Pontificial debt, the amount having arrived in gold. The arrival of such a supply has acted favorably on Pontificial Consolides, and also on the Roman bank, which had become seriously depreciated. Eight hundred and sixty thousand francs have been invested by the Roman Mont de Piete, the result being a rise of 7½ in Consolides.

THE FRIENDS OF LABOR—WHO ARE THEY?

A Workingman Puts an Inquiry to the Pittsburgh Post.

It was charged by a workingman, a few days since, through the COMMERCIAL, that the Pittsburgh *Post* was conducted on the cheap labor system—that is, that for every editorial article which appears in the *Post* denouncing Geary, denouncing villainy, and appealing for the suffrage of workingmen because of the perfidity of those gentlemen and the party they represent—only *thirty cents* per 1,000 ems is paid the poor laboring type-setter; while for the same service—that is, setting up the editorials of the COMMERCIAL in support of the Republican party, and consequently in the interest of all laboring men—the type-setter is cheerfully paid *forty-five* cents per 1,000 ems. To this charge the *Post* made no reply. Why? Because the charge is true—no sophistry, no evasion can overcome it.

Workingmen, an important election is near at hand. The voting population of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county is made up emphatically of *hard working men*. Newspapers convey to *all people*, almost everything that transpires—they appeal to the cupidity, the passions, the reason of men. To the latter class—the reasonable men—only do I desire to appeal. Read attentively all that the *Post* has to say in behalf of labor, and then go ask the *Post* itself whether that same abuse of opponents, that fulsome flattery of people who work, was not laid before its readers through the *oppression of labor*, or in other (and perhaps plainer) words, whether that same matter, spread before the readers of the *Post* at *thirty cents*, would not have cost the COMMERCIAL *forty-five cents* per 1,000 ems? There are many things concerning labor that should be carefully pondered. This is one. If the *Post*, professing to be the friend of laboring men, *oppresses its own laborers*, will it not deceive you, whether merchant, mechanic, or whoever or whatever you may be?

A WORKINGMAN.

The Water Question.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

In the multitude of counsellors there is safety. I therefore will show my opinion. As the purity of water to be supplied is now receiving much attention, I shall confine my remarks to that point.

In January, 1850, J. H. McClelland, then Superintendent of the Water Works, in his report to the Councils, suggested the construction of a water vault at the end of the engine house from which to draw water while the river was in high flood. The following is a part of his report:

> But to return to the arrangements at the river. Owing to the small capacity of the Reservoir, the pumps cannot rest for more than one day at a time; and in the frequent floods which occur in the river, muddy and impure water is sent up into the Basin, and immediately passes into the pipes.
>
> In the pipes it not only supplies the consumers with an admixture of filth, but leaves a deposit in the mains, which is rapidly filling them up, and reducing their capacity for conveying an adequate supply to the fire plugs.
>
> The deposit of sediment will, in a few years, bring the necessity of taking up all the smaller sized pipes, a work that will involve large expense and inconvenience.
>
> Two remedies, only, offer themselves: one is, such an enlargement of the Basin as to make it contain enough of water for supplying six to eight days, during which the pumps would be stopped, and the flood allowed to flow past. The other is the construction of a vault in the edge of the river, from which filtered water could be obtained while the river contains impure water, leaving still the present pipes through which to derive the water at low stages of the river.
>
> But as the former of the remedies is impracticable for the want of ground on which to extend the dimensions of the Basin, the latter one appears to be the only one of which we can avail ourselves.

Had the plan been executed we should ever since have been secure against not only the filth and mud of high floods, but all the impurity which has for a long time been the permanent condition of the river.

Now, in relation to the contemplated new works, if a gravel bottom were found in the pool which is said to be at Shade's run, let a dam wall be made to inclose a proper sized area of the river, including, if found best, a part of the shore, and the bottom of such area scooped out to a certain depth. That depth, added to the twelve feet depth of the pool, would give a head of pressure, even in low water, which would insure an unlimited supply of filtered water to the pumps within the inclosed area.

X.

An Answer to "A Native of 1809."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your correspondent, "A Native of 1809," is correct in his facts, but he proves altogether too much for his side of the question.

The old time wells of which he speaks gave a scant supply of impure water, *because* they were *not* sunk down to the underground river but drew their supply *from the various stagnant ponds*, which all old citizens remember as occupying a considerable portion of what is now the lower wards, but what in 1809 and later comprised the whole city and some of the suburbs. That these old wells were thus supplied with surface water your correspondent proves when he refers to the dry wells now sunk *to* the gravel bed for the purpose of drainage, and by the same statement he proves that if we go down *through* the gravel bed we shall find the underground river.

As to the cesspool drainage contaminating the water, that can all be remedied by sinking the city wells in a proper locality where this cause of impurity does not exist; and besides the chemical reaction of the earth and minerals through which this drainage must pass, will perfectly decompose and dissipate all these impurities.

On the "alarming" subject of "Goitre," I will only say that if the old *surface wells did* produce that malady, we need not fear its return, because our present surface and sewer drainage has entirely cut off the supply of "Goitre" water, and if he will examine any of these old wells, or sink others to the same depth, he will get *no water at all*.

As to the purifying power of the sun, its value in this case may be doubted, for many intelligent people are of opinion that in a stagnant pond or basin of surface water the warm summer sun will breed putrification, animalculæ, &c.

If there are no *more substantial* reasons against supplying the city with clear, pure water by means of the proposed wells, surely the Councils will not precipitately engage in the admittedly expensive basin project which may give us more, but no better, water than we now have.

A. P.

The Alleged Telegraph Imposition.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I dislike much to enter into any newspaper controversy, being satisfied that the community take much less interest in such matters than the antagonists imagine, and I only answer your correspondent, "Sufferer," because the business interests of the company I am associated with are concerned.

Your correspondent is doubtless correct in the additional instance he offers of the unreliability of the telegraph company to whom he entrusted his message in Chicago. We could tell him of numberless others, which would counsel him as thoroughly as they have us that they are an unreliable company, and that is precisely why we refuse to connect with them, or carry any messages for them, except as they force us to as common carriers. And we steadily refuse to place ourselves in the position of being responsible for any contract they make to transmit telegrams.

However satisfactory it might be to your correspondent to be able to demand that redress here—which he now only has the right to demand in Chicago—it would not be profitable to either one's reputation or purse.

Your correspondent sees a great discrepancy between my statement that we have no office in Chicago, and Mr. Thurston's statement published in the *Quarterly Trade Circular*, in his article on the Postal Telegraph Service, wherein he states that our lines extend from Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, *Chicago*, Louisville, Memphis, &c.

This article was written for the *Quarterly Trade Circular* which was issued October 2d.

At the time the article was written we confidently expected to have our line completed to Chicago by that date. Delays not unusual in the prosecution of work have delayed us, and we will not be completed until the 12th, *ten days later* than the time stated in the *Quarterly Trade Circular*. The statement that we would be completed to Chicago about the 12th was made personally to your correspondent. How far he was justified in raising this question of veracity the public may decide.

As regards the rate he paid from Chicago, he will hardly expect us to reduce rates from Chicago before we get there.

The closing part of your correspondent's article which infers that we should make such arrangements with this Company of whose unreliability he is so well satisfied, as would make us a party to their unsatisfactory method of doing business, and legally liable for damages ensuing—surely needs no answer. I shall hereafter trespass no farther upon your space, deeming that this whole matter has been fully ventilated.

EDW. JAY ALLEN,
Secretary Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The firm of CADMAN & CRAWFORD is this day dissolved by mutual consent, T. B. CRAWFORD retiring. All parties knowing themselves indebted will please call and settle, and those having claims against the firm will present them for payment.

S. CADMAN,
T. B. CRAWFORD.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED ourselves together in the Brass Founding and Finishing Business, under the name of S. CADMAN & SON, at the Duquesne Brass Works, where we would be pleased to meet the patrons of the old firm.

S. CADMAN,
A. W. CADMAN.

IN RETIRING FROM THE BRASS Business I cheerfully recommend my successors to the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late firm.

T. B. CRAWFORD.

BILLIARDS,
(KUNZ'S BUILDING),
68 SMITHFIELD STREET,
(Formerly occupied by John S. Kennedy), has been leased for a term of years by
GEO. H. BENNETT,
AND FITTED UP IN THE BEST MANNER.
FIVE NEW TABLES
Have been placed in the Billiard Hall.
THE BAR IS STOCKED WITH THE BEST OF
LIQUORS AND SEGARS.

MRS. S. A. MORGAN
WILL OPEN ON
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th,
HER NEW AND ELEGANT
STORE AND SALOON,
No. 2 Sixth, late St. Clair St.,
Adjoining the Suspension Bridge, where she will be pleased to see her old friends and former customers and public generally. She will keep everything in the
FANCY BAKERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY LINE,
And will serve at short notice, Ladies and Gents with Oysters in every style, and Meats of all kinds, and Game in season. Her Saloon is one of the finest in the country, and she will study to please. tf

CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c.
We are now receiving our Fall Stock of
GAS FIXTURES,
Which is the largest ever offered in the two cities, and comprises the FINEST AND LATEST DESIGNS FROM ONE TO TWELVE LIGHTS, which we are now offering at REDUCED PRICES.
WELDON & KELLY,
147 WOOD STREET,
tt Between Fifth and Sixth avenue.

Waltham Watches
The attention of Watch Buyers is called to the very fine Watches made by the American Watch Co., of Waltham, and known as the 3-4 Plate, 16 and 20 Sizes.
These Watches are by far the best made in this country, and warranted to satisfy the most exacting demand for beauty, finish and accuracy.
For sale by J. R. REED & CO., 68 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh.

Grand Convocation of Presbyterians.
OPENING OF THE OYSTER SEASON.
Jacob B. Hubley,
27 AND 29 FOURTH AVENUE,
Begs to inform his numerous patrons and friends, and visitors to the city, in consequence of the largely increased demand for comfortable Dining facilities, he has just added two additional rooms for their accommodation. Dinner and other Meals will be furnished to order, in first class style, with all the delicacies of the season, served by attentive waiters.
Pure Ice Creams, Fruits, choice Confectionery and Fancy Cakes, supplied to order. Parties, Weddings, Festivals, and Meals for special occasions, furnished as usual, on short notice, to every accessible point, equal to the most approved Eastern style.
MONDAY, October 4th, OYSTERS in every style desired, with other seasonable relishes, prepared to suit the most fastidious epicurean.
☞ The attention of visitors to the Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, commencing Tuesday next, and the public generally, is respectfully called to the foregoing arrangements for their comfort.

GREAT WESTERN
Planing Mill and Box Factory
Cor. Third Street and Duquesne Way,
WILL FURNISH
Flooring, Weatherboarding, Sash, Doors, Blinds and Brackets.
JOBBING of all kinds carefully and promptly ecuted.
AGENTS FOR ROCK RIVER PAPER COMPANY
PATENT BUILDING PAPER,
Roofing, Felt and Quartz Cement.
JOHN HEATH.
ws

Hoeveler, Kreuzkamp & Co.
(Successors to A. Hoeveler & Co.,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
GLUE, CURLED HAIR,
BRISTLES, BONE DUST,
NEATSFOOT OIL, &C.
DEALERS IN
Plasterers' Hair, Tampico, Hog Hair,
BONES AND HORNS,
No. 2 Sixth Avenue.

THE ELLERSHAUSEN PROCESS.
The Superior Quality imparted to Good Iron, the great Improvement in Inferior Iron and the Reduced Cost, commend it to all Manufacturers of Iron.
JAMES P. SPEER,
ATTORNEY FOR THE TRUSTEES.
☞ Office 98½ FOURTH AVENUE.

SWIFT & COURTNEY'S PARLOR MATCHES,
Full line of Lubin's Extracts.
Nix's Night Lights.
French B'acking (in Tin).
Collinson's (English) Toilet Soaps.
Taylor's Hedyosmia Water.
Dr. Hullihen's Tooth Paste.
Dr. Spencer's Tooth Powder.
Cressler's Whooping Cough Compound.
Crew's Prepared Sinapisms.
Rankin's Extract Vanilla.
Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.
Otard Brandy and Rye Whisky.
And all Goods usually found in a first-class Drug and Prescription Store, at
RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,
44 SIXTH, (formerly St. Clair), Pittsburgh, Pa

HEADACHE.
There are few persons but what suffer with Headache, many suffer a great deal or a great part of the time. To relieve headache it is necessary to find out the cause. It may be, and in nine cases out of ten, caused by a derangement of the stomach that induces an improper flow of blood to the head, or that causes the blood to be unhealthy; or it may be that the Liver has become torpid and unable to perform its functions. In either case it is clear that medicines must be taken that will act directly upon the Stomach or Liver. For this purpose there is nothing better than
Dr. Sargent's Liver Pills.
They will rouse up the Liver to a healthy action remove any obstructions or undue accumulations of bile, and will also give vigor and tone to the Stomach.
These Pills can be found at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per box.
SOLE PROPRIETOR,
GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Cor. Wood street and Second avenue,
d* PITTSBURGH, PA.

S. BEYMER, } Late of B. L. Fahnestock & Co.
R. F. BAUMAN, }
CHAS. F. WELLS,
Late of B. L. Fahnestock, Fortune & Co.
BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pure White Lead,
DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, No. 24 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH.
ORANGE MINERAL, RED LEAD, POTTERS' LEAD, Zinc Paint, Putty and Colors
☞ The following notice of guarantee, bearing our written signature, is attached to every package bearing our name:
REWARD.—We will give $20 in Gold for each and every ounce of Adulteration found in White Lead of our manufacture bearing our name. We guarantee Strict Purity, and a degree of *Fineness and Whiteness Unequaled* by any other brand.
BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.
CAUTION.—Certain unprincipled parties, attributing the large and increasing demand for our brand of White Lead solely to our "guarantee label," are imitating the same, even to the color of the paper on which it is printed. We therefore caution consumers to examine carefully the *Red* label on the side of the keg, and see that it bears our *written* signatures.
As a still further protection to consumers, we now brand with stencil our "guarantee" on the *end* of the kegs in addition to the *Red Label* on the *side* of the keg.
The unprecedented sale of our Lead can only be attributed to its STRICT PURITY, its UNRIVALLED WHITENESS, FINENESS and COVERING QUALITIES.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers in Paints generally. MWF

DRAFTS ON LONDON,
FOR SALE BY
WM. BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

AMERICAN BLACK SILKS.
AMERICAN FANCY SILKS.
DRAB DE PARIS, IN COLORS.
VELOURS, IN COLORS.
SERGES BARD.
SERGES PLAIN.
AT
WHITE, ORR & CO.'S,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW FALL GOODS,
AT
W. W. MOORHEAD'S,
81 MARKET STREET.
The largest and most Elegant Stock of EMBROIDERIES in the city.
LADIES' SILK SASHES AND FANCY BOWS.
The New MONOCRAT SKIRT, just received.
Also, a very good CORSET for Children, something new. Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, very low; Corsets, Hoopskirts, Ribbons, Flowers, Hats, Bonnets and Frames, a full assortment.
Gent's will do well to call and see the elegant Stock of BOWS, TIES, SOCKS and everything in the Furnishing Goods Line, at
MOORHEAD'S,
MWF 81 MARKET STREET.

FALL TRADE!
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Fringes, Gimps and Buttons,
New Sash and Bow Ribbons,
The Latest Novelties in Hats,
New Styles of Embroideries,
Novelties in Lace Goods,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT FOR FALL.
MERINO AND WOOL
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ALL KINDS AND SIZES.
Zephyrs,
Balmoral and Fancy Yarn,
Knit Shawls,
Cloaks and Hoods,
Notions and Fancy Goods.
☞ Merchants and Dealers supplied at Low Prices.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
Carr,
McCandless
& Company,
94 WOOD STREET,
Offer to the Trade a Choice New Stock, selected with care, at the Lowest Eastern Prices.
DRESS GOODS.
PLAID POPLINS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
ENGLISH MERINOS,
ALPACCAS,
NEW DELAINES,
NEW ARMURES,
NEW GINGHAMS,
NEW REPS.
DOMESTICS.
CHECKS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
TWEEDS,
TICKS, PRINTS,
PLAID FLANNELS,
PLAIN FLANNELS,
ROB ROY FLANNELS,
WATER-PROOF,
BROWN AND BLEACHED MUSLINS, &C.
Blankets and Shawls
IN GREAT VARIETY.
A FULL STOCK OF
NOTIONS
AND
SMALL WARES GENERALLY
☞ Close Buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine.

AUTUMN AND WINTER, '69-'70.
PITTSBURGH
CLOAK HOUSE,
73 MARKET ST.
We are now prepared to exhibit the following Styles of FALL AND WINTER RAPS, such as the following:
Black Union Cloaks,
Heavy and Extra Heavy Union Cloaks,
All Wool Cloaks,
Extra Fine Moscow Beaver Cloaks,
Astricans and Velveteen Cloaks,
Plaid and Plain Arabs,
Waterproof and Fancy Cloaks,
Lyon's Velvet Cloaks,
In all numbering over fifty different Seyles, and at Prices ranging from $3 00 to $150 00.
N. B.—Our Dress Making Department is the most complete of any similar Department west of New York.
Country Merchants would do well to call and look through our Stock, in order to assist, or in other words, post themselves up on Styles.
REMEMBER
SPENCE'S
OLD ESTABLISHED
CLOAK HOUSE,
NO. 73 MARKET STREET.

GEO. B MILTENBERGER,
SOLE AGENT FOR
KEDSIE'S RELIABLE
WATER FILTER,
No. 236 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A NEW SENSATION.
AROMATIC FURNITURE POLISH
Perfumes and cleans the apartments. For sale by
JOSEPH FLEMING, Sole Agent,
No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

1869 FOR THE 1869
Fall Trade.
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS.
T. F. PHILLIPS
87
Market Street,
HAS JUST OPENED A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS
FOR THE
FALL TRADE
EMBRACING A FULL LINE OF
Black Alpacas,
Poplin Alpacas,
Poplins, Silks,
PLAIDS,
SHAWLS
CHINTZES,
CALICOS, MUSLINS,
AND A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
Flannels
VERY CHEAP.
OUR LINE OF ALPACAS AND POPLIN ALPACAS IS THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
THE CHELTENHAM
Water-Proof
SUIT,
A New Article, of which I am making
A SPECIALTY.

Pacific Railway Gold Loan.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., 12 Pine street, N. Y., offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay 7 per cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan. There is no better security in the market---this being in some respects better than Government Securities. Principal and Interest payable in Gold. Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

CANNED FRUITS
AND
VEGETABLES.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN CITY OF
Canned Fruits and Vegetables.
OVER 8,000 DOZEN
CHOICE CANNED GOODS
Peaches, Tomatoes, Peas,
Winslow's and Yarmouth Sweet Corn,
Strawberries, Blackberries, Wortleberrries,
Pineapple, Cherries, Plums,
Lima and String Beans,
Raspberries, &c., &c.
1,000 DOZEN ASSORTED
Jellies, Jams and Preserves.
1,000 DOZEN
Catsups, Sauces and Pickles,
FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES
BY
REYMER & BROS.,
126 AND 128 WOOD STREET.

THE HENDERSON
PROCESS,
FOR PRODUCING
IRON AND STEEL
OF
Great Strength and Cheapness.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
PLAYER & HENDERSON,
NO. 30 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WATCHES.

Waltham Watches
3-4 Plate, 16 and 20 Sizes. To the Manufacture of these Fine Watches the Company have devoted all the science and skill in the art at their command, and confidently claim that for fineness and beauty, no less than for the greater excellencies of mechanical and scientific correctness of design and execution, these Watches are unsurpassed anywhere. For sale by J. B. McFADDEN & CO., 95 Market street.

CARPETS.

ELEGANT
CARPETS.
The Latest and Most Beautiful Designs Ever Shown in
TAPESTRY OR BODY
BRUSSELS,
Just Received by Direct Importation from England.
DRUGGETS
Of the Latest Styles in Large Quantities.
OLIVER
M'CLINTOCK
& COMPANY,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

New Fall Stock
OF
CARPETS,
The First in Market and the Cheapest.
CHOICE PATTERNS TWO-PLY AND THREE-PLY
Cheap Ingrain Carpets.
THE FINEST LINE OF
BODY BRUSSELS
Ever Offered in Pittsburgh.
SAVE TIME AND MONEY
BY BUYING FROM
McFARLAND & COLLINS
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE,
d* SECOND FLOOR.

CARPETS.
NEW FALL STOCK.
Oil Cloths, Window Shades
DRUGGETS,
DRUGGET SQUARES,
Ingrain Carpets,
At the Lowest Prices Ever Offered.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW CARPETS.
FRESH IMPORTATION,
Purchased by our Mr. H. McCallum from Manufacturers in Europe.
Velvets, Brussels,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, &c
The Finest Assortment ever offered in Pittsburgh.
ALSO, A FINE STOCK OF
Three-Plies, Ingrains,
AND
COMMON CARPETS.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WELL-SEASONED
OIL CLOTHS.
McCallum Bros.
51 FIFTH AVENUE.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The Safe Deposit Company,
OF PITTSBURGH,
Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, January 24, 1867.
FOR THE SAFE-KEEPING OF
Bonds and Other Securities,
GOLD AND SILVER,
Silver Plate, Books, Records, Diamonds and Valuables of all Descriptions,
UNDER GUARANTEE AND FOR THE
RENTING OF SAFES IN ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.
BUILDING AND OFFICE:
No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
President............WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
Vice President............HENRY LLOYD.
DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, | JAMES I. BENNETT,
HENRY LLOYD, | BYRON H. PAINTER,
WILLIAM REA, | JOS. S. MORRISON,
WILLIAM M. LYON, | GEORGE BLACK,
CURTIS G. HUSSEY.
Secretary and Treasurer,
S. F. VON BONNHORST.

Tradesmen's National Bank,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WOOD STREET, COR. SECOND AVENUE.
A. BRADLEY............President,
CYRUS CLARKE, JR............Cashier.
Capital, - $400,000
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS. d*

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
☞ Sight Drafts on London.

PATENT VALVES.

PEET PATENT VALVE.
WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF
Engine Builders, Steam Fitters, Oil Refiners, Brewers and others to this Valve.
It has but recently been patented, and is rapidly superceding all other Valves now in use.
S. CADMAN & SON,
AGENTS,
Corner Duquesne Way and Sixth street, late St Clair street.

SUPERIOR IRON CO.'S ROLLING MILL PROPERTY
FOR SALE OR LEASE.
Sealed Proposals will be received up to the 22d inst. for the purchase or lease of the above property. Persons wishing to bid can obtain full information on application to JOHN SCOTT, Treasurer, No. 358 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. By order of the COMMITTEE.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, Pa. (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last three months, payable forthwith, free of State and Government tax.

J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.
October 4th, 1869.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE Directors of the RALSTON OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable forthwith at the Office of the Company, No. 231 Liberty street.

WILLIAM H. KIRKPATRICK, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, October 4, 1869.

POLITICAL.

☞ Union Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.
GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.
SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET.
STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MILES S. HUMPHREYS, JOSEPH WALTON, ALEXANDER MILLAR, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR.
ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—F. H. COLLIER.
SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING.
CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.
RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.
TREASURER—J. F. DENNISTON.
REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.
CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT—ALEXANDER HILANDS.
COMMISSIONER—C. B. BOSTWICK.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL McCLURE.

☞ GRAND RALLY IN
Seventeenth Ward.
There will be a Grand Rally of Republicans held on FORTY-FOURTH STREET,
On Thursday Evening, October 7th,
AT 7½ P. M.
W. C. MORELAND,
JOHN H. KERR, Esq.,
Will address the meeting. The Sixth Ward Marching Club have been invited and will attend.

☞ GRAND REPUBLICAN
MASS MEETING,
AT CITY HALL,
On Wednesday, October 6th, 1869.
At 7½ o'clock P. M. Will be addressed by
Hon. SAMUEL GALLOWAY,
OF OHIO.
Turn out, Campaign and Geary Clubs!
JOHN S. LAMBIE, Chairman.
J. S. FERGUSON, Secretary.

☞ REPUBLICAN MEETING AT
THE OLD
HARTMAN HOUSE, WOODS' RUN,
In McClure Township, on
WEDNESDAY, October 6th,
At 7½ P. M. Will be addressed by
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Esq.,
A. M. BROWN, Esq.,
Col. T. M. BAYNE.
By order of Committee on Meetings and Speakers.

☞ REPUBLICAN MEETING
IN THE
DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY CITY,
ON THURSDAY, October 7th,
At 7½ P. M. Will be addressed by
Hon. R. B. CARNAHAN,
Maj. WM. FREW,
Hon. ROBERT McKNIGHT.
Committee on Meetings and Speakers,
JOHN S. LAMBIE, Chairman.
J. S. FERGUSON, Secretary.

☞ REPUBLICAN MEETING AT
FISHER'S GROVE,
In Franklin Township,
ON SATURDAY, October 9th,
At 2 o'clock, P. M. Will be addressed by
W. C. MORELAND, Esq.,
JOHN H. KERR, Esq.,
JOSIAH COHEN, Esq.
By order of Committee on Meetings and Speakers.

☞ REPUBLICAN MEETING AT
BAKERSTOWN,
ON WEDNESDAY, October 6,
At 5 o'clock, P. M. Will be addressed by
B. F. LUCAS, Esq.,
H. H. McCORMICK, Esq.,
S. F. FULTON, Esq.,
T. C. CAMPBELL, Esq.
By order of Committee on Speakers and Meetings.

☞ REPUBLICAN MEETING
On Thursday Evening, Oct. 7,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK, AT
NEW TEXAS, IN PLUM TOWNSHIP.
Will be addressed by
Col. T. M. BAYNE,
A. M. BROWN, Esq.,
Col. JOHN GLENN.
By order of Committee on Meetings and Speakers.

☞ REPUBLICAN MEETING AT
THE STONE TAVERN,
On the Washington Pike, in Union Borough,
ON SATURDAY, October 9th, 1869,
At 7½ P. M. Will be addressed by
P. C. SHANNON, Esq.,
Hon. THOMAS HOWARD.
J. E. McKELVY, Esq.
By order of Committee on Meetings and Speakers.

☞ REPUBLICAN MEETING AT
WRIGHT'S HOTEL,
WOODVILLE, ON THE WASHINGTON ROAD,
ON MONDAY, October 11,
At 7½ o'clock, P. M. Will be addressed by
A. M. BROWN, Esq.,
Col. T. M. BAYNE,
J. E. McKELVEY, Esq.
By order of Committee on Meetings, &c.

☞ GEORGE EMRICH,
INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE
FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY CITY.

☞ INDEPENDENT
TEMPERANCE CANDIDATE
FOR
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ISAIAH DICKEY.

CLOTHING.

Urling, Follansbee & Co.,
121 WOOD STREET,
CORNER OF FIFTH AVENUE.
OFFER AT RETAIL A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CLOTHING,
FOR
Gentlemen, Boys and Children's Wear.
ALSO,
GENTLEMEN'S
Furnishing Goods
Our Goods are marked at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES, MAKING BUT THE ONE PRICE, WITH NO DEVIATION.
URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.,
121 WOOD STREET,
ws CORNER OF FIFTH AVENUE.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
Merchant Tailors,
NO. 80 WOOD STREET,
Have just received an Elegant Line of
French and English Cassimeres,
Scotch and French Suitings,
In all Shades. A Beautiful Line of
FRENCH GOODS, FOR PANTS,
A FULL ASSORTMENT.
Imported Cloths, Meltons, &c.,
IN ALL COLORS.
CASHMERES AND VELVETS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Also, a Complete Line of Gent's Furnishing Goods.
Consisting in part of the Latest Novelties.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
80 WOOD STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Brilliant success of the popular artistes,
MRS. MARY MITCHELL ALBAUGH
AND
MR. J. W. ALBAUGH.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 6th, 1869
first time here of an entirely new sensational drama, entitled
LIFE IN THE STREETS;
OR THE VICISSITUDES OF AN ORANGE GIRL.
John Fryer............J. W. Albaugh.
Jane Grierson............Mary Mitchell Albaugh.
To conclude with the farce of
BETSY BAKER.
In preparation, OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.
Saturday Afternoon Albaugh Matinee.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
H. W. WILLIAMS............Sole Lessee and Manager.
LADIES' MATINEE AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
M'LLE. DEVERE, M'LLE. DIANI,
And all the Stars appearing.
Admission to Matinee............25 cents.
TO-NIGHT, A GREAT BILL,
Including the exciting melo drama entitled
THE SOLITAIRE OF THE HEATH.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER.
MONDAY, October 4th, and all the week, the celebrated Irish Song and Dancer, DICK CARROLL. First week of the popular Song and Dance performer, HARRY G. RICHMOND. Second week of the Champion Comique, CHAS. E. HOWARD, and the laughable Burlesque, entitled BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, replete with new appointments and beautiful new scenery.

BURNELL'S
Museum and Parlor Menagerie.
The Great Family Resort, FIFTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Wood streets, opposite Old Theater. OPEN DAY AND EVENING all the year round.
Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

MONS. LE LONG'S
Fashionable Dancing Academy,
AT LAFAYETTE HALL.
MASTERS' and MISSES' CLASS will commence SATURDAY, October 2d, at 3 o'clock P. M., with a Grand Matinee. GENT'S EVENING CLASS will commence MONDAY, October 4th, at 8 o'clock P. M., in the large Hall. JUVENILE CLASS, at Liberty Hall, East Liberty, will commence MONDAY, October 4th, at 3 o'clock P. M.
N. B.—There will be but TWO Terms for Juveniles, and ONE Term for Gents during the season, therefore it is necessary that all should commence at the beginning. Beware of impostors, and remember that M. DE LONG is the only genuine Professor of Dancing in this city, and elevated dancing to its present good standing after it had been disgraced by a pretender.
For particulars please call for Circulars at the Music Stores.

FIFTH AVENUE BILLIARD HALL
NO. 65 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
Opposite the Opera House, is one of the most agreeable places of resort west of the mountains. Elegant new Billiard Tables, of the most approved manufacture, and an ample, well provided room.
LIQUORS and ALES of the choicest brands.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

A. B. of C. for F. M.
BOOKS! BOOKS!
Delegates and Others Attending the Meeting of the
A. B. OF C. FOR F. M.,
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GRANT & WILLIAMS'
PREMIUM
Black Sweet Tobacco,
In Butts and Caddies, Manufactured at Richmond, Va.
This old established and popular brand of SWEET TOBACCO can now be had of all Wholesale Dealers. A trial will determine its superiority over all other brands.
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Special attention given to
SPUN ROLL, FOR JOBBERS.
Wholesale Dealers are invited to call.
Prices Low and Goods Guaranteed.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of MICHAEL O'C. IHMSEN, late of New Castle, Pa., deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against said estate will present the same properly authenticated, without delay, to the undersigned for settlement.

JOHN R. GLONINGER,
New Castle, Pa.
JAMES E. LEDLIE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
New Castle, September 18, 1869. W

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live For; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion, Flatulence and Nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically Considered, &c. Pocket Volumes containing Three Lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SECRETARY NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, 618 Broadway, New York. MWF

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration to the estate of PETER ZEHFUTZ, late of the Borough of McKeesport, Allegheny county, Penna., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly proved, to

WILHEMINA ZEHFUTZ, Administratrix,
McKeesport, Pa.
W

The Daily Commercial.

PERSONAL.

J. Ross Browne, late Minister to China, has hung out his sign in San Francisco as a special examiner of agricultural lands, ranches, and mining properties.

George Francis Train has been lecturing on his own book, at Cincinnati. Sunday night he devoted himself to the glories of Cincinnati, the Pacific coast, the cotton trade, the enslaved Irish and rotten old England. He figures out the statistical portion of his lectures on a huge blackboard.

New Albany, Indiana, has a pioneer named James Guest, between eighty-nine and ninety years old, who saw and spoke to General Washington, General Greene, General Lafayette, Benjamin Franklin, and others, and remembers when Congress met at Philadelphia. He made a trip from Pittsburgh to New Orleans in a flatboat in 1806, and has been a citizen of New Albany about fifty years.

A Joint Committee of the Common and Select Councils of Philadelphia who are on a visit to Cincinnati, called on Messrs. George H. Pendleton and Henry Probasco, the other day. Messrs. Pendleton and Probasco gave them as much champagne as they could drink, and they were happy—too happy, perhaps, for earth.

The brave Hindoo widow who married Mr. Moroba Canoba, has received thousands of rupees worth of presents, and it is proposed to start a general fund for the endowment of widows who wish to marry again. This is rather hard on Hindoo spinsters.

A. O. P. Nicholson declines to allow his name to be used for the Senate, from Tennessee.

George Peabody proposes to make only a short stay in England.

General Rosecrans on one occasion asked his staff officers for a pencil. Not one had any. The General remarked: "Had I asked for a corkscrew, every one of you would have had one."

Gen. Isaac Bassett died in Philadelphia on Saturday. He was Colonel of the Eighty-second Pennsylvania regiment and was reported to have been killed while planting the flag on the heights of St. Mary, in Virginia, at which time many eulogies were printed in respect to his death. At a subsequent period he was promoted for his bravery to the rank of Major General, and placed in charge of Johnson's Island, having command of the prisoners there. He served throughout the entire war.

Johnny McKibben, an Iowa dwarf, made a friendly call on Gen. Tom. Thumb and Commodore Nutt, during their recent visit to Des Moines. They received him very cordially, and the General offered him $3,000 a year to travel with his party. Johnny, however, "couldn't see it," and the smallest man in the United States is still a citizen of Winterset, Iowa.

Charles Sumner is to deliver the first of a series of Bay State lectures in Boston, and is to get four hundred dollars for it. Subject: "The Question of Caste."

Prince Leopold is traveling in Scotland, Prince Alfred round the world, Prince Arthur in Canada, and the Prince of Wales is always on the go, which is rather an expensive job for John Bull.

Mrs. Porter, the Postmistress of Louisville, gives bonds in $150,000.

During the recent gold panic a frugal office clerk in a New York bank drew all his savings, amounting to some $660, and speculated in the street. Fortune smiled on him, and by Friday morning he had made $15,000 profit. His employers, surprised at his good luck, advised him to invest that amount with them, and they would make "a $100,000 for him." He very naively replied: "Charley has made fifteen cool—Charley will stop!" Charley that night was worth $15,000—Charley's employers not fifteen cents.

W. H. Morgan, Treasurer of the St. David's Society, Philadelphia, has been arrested on the charge of embezzling about nine thousand dollars, the funds of the society. The information was obtained upon application to the official for payment of five hundred dollars for the relief of the Avondale sufferers, voted by the society.

Mr. A. T. Stewart is quoted with saying: "I do business to establish a principle. It is the principle of truth. I am in a state of continual warfare to prevent what are called white lies being told in my establishment."

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Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth sts., second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.
Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil,
Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special Oil for tropical climates or hot weather.
Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop,
Will cut Screws.
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ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.
These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patents by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

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AUCTION SALES.

IRON MINE
FOR SALE
BY AUCTION.

Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, 20TH OCTOBER NEXT, at Allen's Hotel in the town of Perth, county of Lanark, Ontario. Two undivided thirds, either separately or together, of a most valuable Red Hematite Iron Mine, held under 99 years Mineral Lease, and consists of 200 Acres, situated in Township of Dalhousee, 12 miles from Perth, and owned in connection with a most respectable party prepared to co-operate. This Ore yields in blast furnace over 60 per cent. Iron of a neutral quality. Has been tested by Messrs. Stone, Chisolm & Jones, to whom as well as to Messrs. Rhodes & Co., of Cleveland, reference is made. Vein appears to run length of lots, and lies between primitive Limestone and red calcareous Sandstone, and averages 10 feet pure ore at 40 feet deep; 1,800 tons ore has already been mined, 400 tons of which is yet at mine. Navigation is about to be opened to within three quarters of a mile of mine. Mine will be pumped out for inspection six days previous to day of sale, and further particulars can be had by application to ALEX. COWAN, P. O. Box 561, Montreal Canada.
Terms of payment, one-third cash, one-third three months, one third six months, with approved notes.
w

Robert H. Patterson & Co.,
CORNER OF
Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of
Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,
And everything appertaining to the Horse.
Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.
JOHN H. STEWART,
AUCTIONEER.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE—WE WILL offer for sale at Public Auction, on
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9TH, AT 10½ A. M.
At the Custom House, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, the interest of Capt. ALEX MARS, deceased, in the Towboat "BALTIC," said interest being the undivided one-half.
WM. MARS,
W. M. CLANEY,
Administrators.

Who Wants a Home?

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.
Inducements offered to the purchaser, such as are met with only once in a Lifetime.

The undersigned offers for sale 180 Acres of Land, being the front part of his Plantation of 434 Acres, lying immediately below and adjoining the town of Guyandotte, Cabell county, West Virginia, 125 Acres of which is the very best quality of Ohio River Bottom, entirely above overflow and in an excellent state of cultivation. The State Normal School, now in a very flourishing condition, is two miles below on the Ohio river, and of easy access by a good turnpike.
On the premises are two Tenant Houses, a Young Orchard, an Inexhaustable Quarry of Fine Building Stone, immediately on the bank of the Guyandotte River, a spring of Excellent Never Failing Water, a good Frame Dwelling House, built in 1861, with 10 Rooms, Completely Finished, besides Kitchen and Cellar, a good Well and Cistern; also, Smokehouse, Corn Crib and other Outbuildings.
The Dwelling House stands within about 125 yards of the foot of the Wire Suspension Bridge, Guyandotte River, and about 50 yards from the Ohio River bank, on an elevation of 30 feet above the highest tide of water. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, now in process of construction, which is to meet the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, at the Kentucky State Line, 12 miles below, will cross Guyandotte River half a mile above its mouth, running through the land at the foot of the hill, dividing the bottom from the upland.
For further information address W. C. HAGEN, Guyandotte, West Virginia, or the owner of the premises. Title undisputed.
J. H. BUFFINGTON,
COVINGTON, KY.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, October 2, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING Of Forbes street, from Chestnut to Magee, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, October 13th, 1869, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.
R. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, October 2, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR GRADING AND PAVING LOCUST ALLEY, From Fortieth to Forty-first street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, October 13th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.
R. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, September 28, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING Beech alley from Pride to Miltenberger street, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, October 8th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.
R. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

EDUCATIONAL.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.
THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

NEW PAINT.

To Dealers and Consumers of Paint.

Harris Patent Paint
Fire and Weather Proof,
LETTERS PATENT JULY 3, 1866.
Is an entirely new article, produced under Letters Patent granted to JOS. E. HARRIS, in the United States and Great Britain.
It is as near AN ABSOLUTE NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT as can be produced, and as far superior to all other so-called
FIRE-PROOF PAINT,
As Pure White Lead is to Byrattes. It spreads fifty per cent. more (while costing 25 per cent. less), than the best White Lead, does not blister or peel, and is entirely free from the poisonous character of Lead and other Paints. The material from which this Paint is produced has never been used in commerce before, and is an additional illustration of the wise economy of nature. All that is asked is
A FAIR TRIAL,
And to that end we offer it to the public, CHALLENGING COMPETITION AS TO ECONOMY, DURABILITY, PROTECTION FROM FIRE, as well as ease and comfort to the Painter working and using this Paint. Liberal Discount to the Trade.
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The Harris Patent Paint.
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Oyster Crackers,
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NOTICE TO THE CHEESE TRADE.
60 cases Young Americas;
75 boxes English Gloucester, mild;
25 boxes English Cheshire, mild;
50 boxes New York Factory, mild;
30 boxes New York Goshen, mild;
In store and arriving, for sale with full stock of Groceries.
H. RIDDLE,
Liberty street.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE. On and after SUNDAY, August 29th, 1869, trains will depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

THROUGH TRAINS.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail	2:08 a m	12:03 p m
Fast Line	8:53 a m	7:08 p m
Express	1:43 p m	7:13 a m

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mixed Accommodation	5:23 a m	6:53 p m
M'Donald Accommod'n	11:38 a m	7:38 a m
Steubenville Accom'n	3:53 p m	9:48 a m
M'Donald Accommod'n	5:53 p m	3:18 p m
Sunday Church Train	12:58 p m	9:58 a m

The 1:43 p m train will leave daily. The 12:03 p m train will arrive daily. All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.
The 8:53 a m train makes close connections at Newark for Zanesville.
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent,
Columbus, Ohio
W. W. CARD, Supt., Dennison, Ohio.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
On and after MONDAY, September 20, 1869, two through Trains daily (except Sunday), will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner Eleventh and Pike streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

Leave Pittsburgh.		Arrive at Pittsburgh.	
Day Express	7:00 a m	Day Express	5:15 p m
Night Express	7:35 p m	Night Express	6:55 a m
1st Hulton	6:40 a m	1st Hulton	6:25 a m
2d Hulton	11:50 a m	2d Hulton	8:50 a m
3d Hulton	5:00 p m	3d Hulton	2:10 p m
4th Hulton	11:00 p m	4th Hulton Ac.	7:30 p m
Freeport Acc'n	8:15 a m	Soda Works Ac	7:30 a m
Soda Works Ac	6:30 p m	Freeport Acc'n	6:15 p m
Brady's B'd Ac	3:05 p m	Brady's B'd Ac.	10:05 a m
Church Train	1:00 p m	Church Train	10:10 a m

Express Trains stop only at principal points.
Accommodation Trains stop at all stations.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
THOS. M. KING, Asst. Supt.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
From August 30th, 1869, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex	2:08 a m	Chicago Ex	12:13 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex.	7:28 a m	Pacific Express	7:23 a m
Cl. & Whg Mail	6:28 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:48 a m
Chicago Mail	6:58 a m	Ch&St Louis Ex	7:08 p m
Fast Line	8:18 a m	Chic Ex & Mail	3:28 p m
Cl. & Whg Ex.	1:23 p m	Cleveland Ex	3:38 p m
Chicago Ex	1:38 p m	Erie & Ygn Ex	5:58 p m
W'ling & Erie Ex	4:38 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex.	6:38 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	9:08 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:03 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:28 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:58 a m	New Castle Ac.	10:23 a m
Rochester Ac	2:23 p m	Enon Ac	9:13 a m
Enon Ac	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:48 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:13 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:43 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:13 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:23 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

1:38 p m Chicago Express will leave daily.
7:23 a m Chicago Express arrives daily.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after SUNDAY, AUGUST 29, 1869, Trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot:		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Day Express	12:30 a m	Mail	1:20 a m
*Pacific Ex	7:45 a m	Fast Line	1:45 a m
Mail	8:10 a m	Cincinnati Ex	8:25 a m
*Cincinnati Ex.	12:30 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	12:40 p m
Phila. Ex	3:50 p m	*Phila. Ex	1:00 p m
Fast Line	7:30 p m	*Way Passen'gr	10:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Wall's Ac No. 1	6:30 a m	Wall's Ac No 1	6:20 a m
Wall's Ac No. 2	11:35 a m	Brinton Ac	7:50 a m
Wall's Ac No. 3	3:05 p m	Wall's Ac No 2	9:05 a m
Johnstown Ac.	4:05 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10:20 a m
Braddock's Ac No. 1	5:10 p m	Wall's Ac No 3	1:50 p m
Wall's Ac No. 4	6:05 p m	Wall's Ac No 4	5:50 p m
Braddock's Ac No. 2	8:20 p m	Braddock's Ac No. 1	7:00 p m
Wall's Ac No 5	11:00 p m	Braddock's Ac No. 2	9:55 p m

*Daily. All other Through Trains Daily, Sunday excepted.
The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:10 p. m.
For further information apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any Risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after AUGUST 29th, 1869, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

Leave Allegheny City.		Arrive at Allegheny City.	
Mail	6:20 a m	Springdale Ac. No. 1	6:40 a m
Freeport Ac. No. 1	9:20 a m	Freeport Ac. No. 1	8:20 a m
Sharpsburg Ac.	11:20 a m	Express	10:40 a m
Express	2:20 p m	Sharpsburg Ac	1:20 p m
Springdale Ac No. 1	3:10 p m	Freeport Ac. No. 2	4:05 p m
Freeport Ac. No. 2	5:20 p m	Mail	5:50 p m
Springdale Ac. No. 2	6:30 p m	Springdale Ac No. 2	6:20 p m

Above Trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday, at 7:40 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City, at 1:20 P. M., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:40 P. M.
Commutation Tickets for sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg and good only on the Trains stopping at Stations specified on Tickets.
The Train leaving Allegheny City at 7:00 A. M. makes direct connections at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler, Hannahstown and Saxonburg. Through Tickets, too, may be purchased at the office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.
For further information apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.
The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibilities to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding this amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE EAST, SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton. NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK. SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.
Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh Daily.

Leave		Arrive	
Pittsburgh	12:30 p m	In New York	6:00 a m
Pittsburgh	4:20 p m	In New York	9:45 a m
Pittsburgh	7:30 p m	In New York	11:45 a m
Pittsburgh	2:15 a m	In New York	6:45 p m

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station, Central Railroad, of New Jersey, foot of Liberty street.

Leave		Arrive	
New York	9:00 a m	In Pittsburgh	1:45 a m
New York	5:05 p m	In Pittsburgh	9:10 a m
New York	8:00 p m	In Pittsburgh	1:30 p m

On Sunday leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m. only, and New York at 8 p. m. only.
Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.
H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 1868, the Trains will leave the Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
M'Keesport Accommodation	11:00 a m	3:00 p m
Express to and from Uniontown	3:00 p m	10:10 a m
West Newton Accommodat'n	4:30 p m	8:35 a m
Braddock's Accommodation	6:15 p m	7:35 p m
Night Accommodation to McKeesport	10:30 p m	6:45 a m
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For Tickets apply to E. M. RAYMOND, Agent,
WM. B. STOUT, Supt.

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WALL PAPER.
JAMES HOWARD,
Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Manilla, Roofing and Wrapping Papers.
COR. SMITHFIELD AND SEVENTH AV
Felt, Cement and Gravel Roofing.

ELEGANT
Paper Hangings
Stamped Gold,
Greek Panels,
Plain Tints,
Ceilings,
Oil Cloth and
Pressed Velvets,
Leather Finished,
Enameled Tints,
Cheap Papers,
Paper Curtains,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
W. P. MARSHALL'S
NEW WALL PAPER STORE,
191 LIBERTY STREET.

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ROCK the BABY
IN EARNEST'S
PATENT SWING CRIB,
SOLD ONLY BY
LEMON & WEISE
Practical Furniture Manufacturers,
118 FOURTH AVENUE,
WHERE MAY BE FOUND A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR, CHAMBER AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. MWF

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Sampson Scale Co.,
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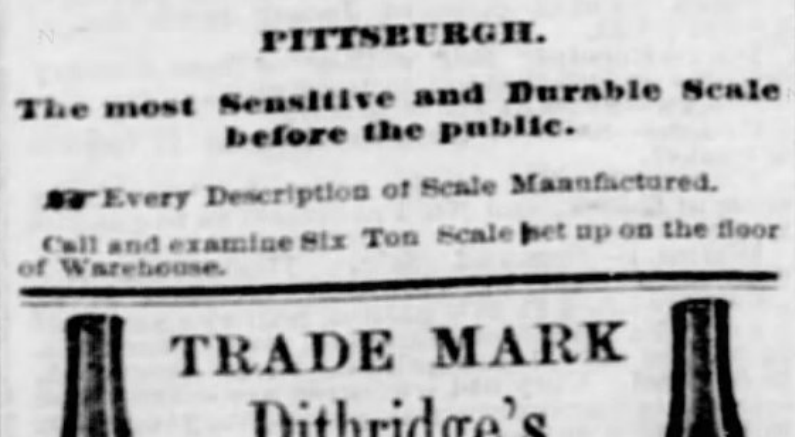
Every Description of Scale Manufactured.
Call and examine Six Ton Scale set up on the floor of Warehouse.



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FIRE-PROOF
LAMP
CHIMNEYS.

WHEAT.
A Few Thousand Bushels
PRIME OLD RED WINTER WHEAT, wanted by
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353 LIBERTY STREET.

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AIKEN & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO T. W. PARRY,
DEALERS IN
PEACH HILL
Roofing Slate.
ALL SIZES AND COLORS OF
SLATE
COSTANTLY ON HAND.
Office and Yard,
Cor. Eleventh and Liberty Sts.,
OPPOSITE THE GRAIN ELEVATOR,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for Roofing Solicited and Promptly attended to.

SLATE.
THE
Twin City
SLATE COMPANY,
Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, their VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR
Roofing Slate,
From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, AT QUARRY PRICES.
Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to
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Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY corner Eighth street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

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DEALER IN
Blue Mountain, Vermont,
AND
PEACH BOTTOM
Roofing Slate.
OFFICE AND YARD,
Corner Penn and Tenth Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for Roofing solicited and promptly attended to.

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PHŒNIX
HYDRAULIC
CEMENT
WARRANTED.
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Principal Office—UNIONTOWN, PA.
CHAS. B. LEECH,
GENERAL AGENT,
No. 118 SECOND AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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We are now receiving a lot of 10,000 bushels carefully selected White and Amber and Tennessee Wheat, purchased in Gibson, Parke, Green and Morgan counties, Indiana. This lot of Wheat is the very best to be found, and cannot be surpassed by any in the United States. We have also finished our improvements in Machinery, Bolting Cloths and Cooling Rooms, and are now prepared to furnish the best Flour we have made for ten years, at prices that defy competition on the same grades of Flour.
R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.
Pearl Steam Mill, Allegheny, Sept. 13, 1869.

Pittsburgh City Mills Flours.
Our NEW PATENT CLEANING MACHINERY just put in, is the latest and best in the country, and separates everything foreign from the Wheat, and so completely scours it that the hull is partially removed before grinding, consequently our Flours are WHITER AND PURER than any others on the market. Our Brands are
PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS,
Made from Missouri and Southern Illinois Amber Winter Wheat.
ECLIPSE MILLS,
A choice Red and Amber Winter Wheat Flour.
MIAMI VALLEY MILLS,
Equal to Best Ohio Flours.
J. S. LIGGETT & CO.,
PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS.

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Church, Parlors and Public Halls Decorated in every style of the art.
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PATENT
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SAFES
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Are most Desirable for Quality, Finish and Price.

MARVIN'S
Spherical Burglar
SAFES
SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
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PAVEMENTS,
FOR
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AT
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Gill & Brother,
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MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S
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BOTH SEWED AND PEGGED.
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And will be sold at New York and Boston Prices. A large stock of GUMS and ARCTIC OVERSHOES cheap for cash, at
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PARERS.
Call and See Them
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A Total Eclipse.
Has certain effects upon the constitution of the
HUMAN RACE,
Especially the Eclipse that is now taking place respecting the welfare of mankind. All Tonics and Rum Bitters, and Patent Medicines are being eclipsed by the

STANDARD WINE BITTERS
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ALFRED SPEER.
The Most Wonderful Medicine Known. Cures in every case the weak and sickly. Children grow robust. GREAT EXCITEMENT in all parts of the country on the discovery of this combination of SPEER'S NATIVE WINE with Peruvian Bark and Herbs and Roots. Orders are pouring in from all parts of the world. It promotes digestion, acts upon the Liver and the Kidneys, and creates a Hungering Appetite. MOTHERS, if you love your children, wish to make them healthy and prolong their lives, use these Bitters, and no other. Don't fail to ask for SPEER'S STANDARD WINE BITTERS.
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See that my signature is over the cork of each bottle.
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Sold by Druggists generally.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,
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Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
Corner Ross and First Avenue.
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PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
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GLASS. GLASS.
PHOENIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS WORKS.
WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE.
Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.
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Sucessor to S. Fahnestock, dec'd,
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IN
Foreign & Domestic
HARDWARE,
NO. 56 WOOD STREET,
Third Door Below Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN REBMAN............WILLIAM SCHIRMER.
J. Rebman & Co.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE
No. 226 LIBERTY STREET,
AND
NO. 11 SIXTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
AT **WHOLESALE** BY
LITTLE & BAIRD,
112 AND 114 SECOND AVENUE,
The LARGEST and FINEST Stock in the city—all grades and kinds. Fresh Arrival.
Sold at Eastern Prices.
We will suit Buyers in Teas and
GENERAL GROCERIES.
CALL.

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A Large and Varied Stock always on hand.
Newspapers, Periodicals and Books, both Foreign and American, furnished at Publisher's Prices.
The PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL delivered to subscribers on the arrival of the mail.

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FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREENSBURG TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY.
Keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of
CIGARS, OF THE VERY BEST BRANDS; TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.
Also, ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.
Orders for THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL received and promptly attended to.

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[Continued from First Page.]

aid from the Evangelical church of Marsovan to the American Board, and the cordial welcome that has awaited missionaries returning to their fields, and cheered the hearts of those going out for the first time, attest the love and esteem generally felt, and promise a hearty co-operation.

The different seminaries have had an important share in the work of preparation. The three theological schools,—at Marsovan, Marash and Harpoot—have had over a hundred young men in training for the ministry, of whom thirty have finished their studies and been called at once to places of influence. The utmost care has been taken, while grounding these young men in the first principles of knowledge, and especially of the Scriptures, to train them up to habits of self denial and sacrifice for Christ, that they may be willing and glad to labor as pastors and teachers of their own people, and for such compensation as they may be able to give.

The four female seminaries—at Eski Zaghra, Marsovan, Aintab and Harpoot—and the high school for girls at Marash, have been educating a still larger number of girls and women, some of them the wives of the young men in the theological schools. Educated Christian women are thus being prepared to illustrate, in many a village and city, the value of the gospel to woman, and to labor for the social and moral elevation of their sex.

The vacations have been employed by the pupils in the different seminaries, to a large extent, in active labors, often in their native villages, and with the happiest results.

A new theological seminary, with its attendant boarding school, will soon be opened at Mardin, for the Arabic-speaking peoples of Mesopotamia.

More than five millions of pages of a Christian literature, in four different languages, have been issued from the press under the supervision of Dr. Bliss. Drs. Pratt and Riggs, with the aid of a native pastor from Marash, and occasional assistance of Mr. Herrick, are engaged upon the great work of securing a correct and uniform translation of the Scriptures into three of the languages of the Turkish Empire. The Bible and a Christian literature in the native languages are deemed essential to the success and permanence of evangelical efforts.

The sleepless vigilance of the government, and the consequent timidity of inquirers, have stood in the way of much effort in behalf of the Moslem population. Large editions of certain religious tracts have been sold, and it is to be hoped not without some result in preparing the way for future labors.

More vigorous efforts are making to press the claims of the Gospel upon the Bulgarians. Through the persistent efforts of Messrs. Clarke and Haskell, during the past ten years, eight thousand volumes of the Scriptures, seven thousand other religious books, and thirty-one thousand tracts have been put in circulation from the single station of Phillippopolis, and a spirit of inquiry awakened in the surrounding villages.

SYRIA.

The event of the year has been the organization of the Seminary for the training of a native ministry. With three such men as Calhoun, Henry Jessup, and Eddy, in the very midst of Bible scenes, little can be wanting to secure a well trained ministry for the future Arab church. As a fitting complement, the female seminary at Beirut has passed under the care of Misses Everett and Carruth, who almost upon their first arrival in the country, assumed, with marked success, the charge of this large and flourishing institution. The female school at Sidon has also been gaining in numbers and influence. Add to these institutions the Syrian College already numbering nearly seventy pupils, and the Christian literature issued under the superintendence of Dr. Van Dyck, and we may find reason for the words of cheer in the last general letter of the mission, —"There has never been a brighter day in the history of the Syria mission, than the present. The Bible is printed in various attractive editions; the power of priestly tyranny is in a great degree broken; thousands of people have heard the gospel message; deputations have come quite recently from different villages, asking for preachers and teachers; towns and villages long sealed against us are now open and asking for missionary labor; baptisms have begun to take place among the Druzes; even the Mohammedans are sending their children to our schools; several Christian churches have been organized, and the mission has now set apart three of its members to the work of training a native ministry; while in the department of higher education, the college and female seminary in Beirut will accomplish all that Syria will need for many years to come."

PERSIA.

The Nestorian mission feels the loss of the trusted associates who have been obliged to return to this country,—of Miss Cochran, who has so recently returned to the land of her birth; of Miss Rice, the associate and then the fit successor of Miss Fiske; of Mrs. Rhea, now that her duties to her children have compelled her to give up her valuable labors in behalf of the women of Persia; and of Dr. Perkins, whose long and noble services have fully earned for him the familiar title, "the venerable."

Dr. Perkins has seen a great work accomplished, as the result of missionary toil, since he first entered that field. From 85 centers, and to congregations averaging nearly 2,400 the past year, the gospel is now proclaimed by more than a hundred native helpers, of whom fifty-seven are licensed preachers. More than nine hundred persons have professed their faith in Christ; of whom seven hundred and twenty-two are now connected with the evangelical communion. The Seminaries have educated hundreds of youth, whose influence is seen in the general social and moral elevation of the people. More than a thousand pupils are to be found in the common schools; the press is a power in the land, from which half a million pages (532,400) were thrown off the past year.

Few if any among the Nestorians have failed to hear the Gospel message; and the Mission justly feels that the time has come to follow up with more earnestness the effort to evangelize other races in that region. Much interest in the truth is shown by some of the Moslems, and Mr. Labaree has already a class of seven young men in training to labor among the Armenians scattered throughout Persia. In view of this new direction of labor, the Mission will hereafter be known as the "Mission to Persia."

INDIA.

The Mahratta Mission is illustrating what a few brave men can do against overwhelming odds. The situation is painful in the extreme—five men attempting the work of fifteen. "Many things lie along that I would fain do promptly," writes Bissell, weary and worn, "and when I cannot, my heart looks up and says—'Lord, thou knowest I would gladly do more if I could; make me strong; make me strong.'" The time has come for greater effort in India, not for less. The old systems of error and superstition cannot endure the flood of light that is pouring in upon them from every quarter. Railways, schools, the press, the new ideas on a thousand subjects of common life are too much even for the Hindoos. Our brethren in the field see and feel this, and with earnest entreaty beg for help to move on the enemy's works.

The twenty-three native churches in the Mahratta mission give pleasing evidence of increased devotion to the cause of Christ, and are disposed to accept greater responsibility for the evangelization of their countrymen. Some of the native pastors and helpers evince a spirit of true, self-sacrificing consecration. As the result in part, doubtless, a larger number of accessions to the churches are reported than for several years before. Opportunities for labor are multiplying among the women, till now an application comes to the Woman's Board of Missions for aid in the support of ten native Bible women.

The most striking feature in the history of the *Madura Mission* the past year has been the waking up of the native Christians to the duty of doing something more to help themselves. The sermon of "John Concordance," the blind preacher of the Eastern Turkey Mission, has been preached with great power at most of the mission stations, and repeated for substance by the native preachers throughout the villages. The results of the tithe system are not great in amount, because of the poverty of the people, but they exhibit, no less, a new interest in the work. Mr. Chester does not hesitate to say of his people, "I have been a pastor in America, and I know something of the working of the principal churches in New York city, and I boldly hold up the Dindigul church, far away in this dark heathen land, as an example of liberality to them."

Heathenism dies hard in Ceylon. Despite the cultivation of this limited field for so many years, through which the gospel has been proclaimed in almost every village, and brought to the attention, probably, of every adult, there are still, to a population of only 180,000, seventy-seven of the larger class of heathen temples, with their annual festivals attended by crowds of people, and maintained with great display and at great expense. Add to these 183 smaller temples, and many trees considered the abodes of deities or evil spirits, and we may have some idea of the power which heathenism still possesses in this land. Yet ten churches of Christ, and more than a hundred native laborers, co-operate with the missionaries in diffusing the light of the gospel. Three hundred and twenty-six out of four hundred graduates of the female boarding school at Oodooville, established in 1821, have either died in the faith or are now living in good standing as members of the church of Christ. Miss Townsend, in addition to her school duties at Oodooville, finds ready access to the women of the villages; and Miss Webster, almost on her first arrival in the field, began visiting from house to house, telling the story of Christ to eager listeners. In education and social life the people have made great progress. They have enjoyed the light without accepting the life of the gospel. Here, too, the native Christian are coming to realize their personal duty in the work of evangelization. "Ten years ago," write the missionaries, "it was difficult for our Christians to realize that natives were needed as pastors of the churches. The missionary must preach, baptize and marry their children, visit their sick, bury their dead and administer the ordinances of the gospel. Now, the principle that the native should be pastor is generally admitted and cordially received by our most influential Christians. One church has assumed the full support of its pastor, the two others under the pastoral care of natives are rising in their contributions, and those without native pastors are taking a part of the support of those who steadily preach to them. The care of church edifices and of the church poor is generally assumed by the Christians." "The influences of the Christian family, the Church, the Bible, and religious books and tracts in the vernacular, have been working. The Sabbath, with its ordinances of grace, meetings among the people in which the doctrines of the Christian religion are discussed, systematically held for years, Christian schools, with daily recitations in the Scriptures and in the catechisms, have been steadily giving to the people a knowledge of the great salvation. Now, as never before, Christian centers, the baptized children of the church, nominal Christians, those who have been educated in our schools, and the relatives of our church-members, seem prepared for the descent of the Spirit. The churches greatly need, and are in a measure prepared for, the fullness of His blessing."

CHINA.

Eleven new laborers have gone out to China during the year, and six more expect to follow in a few months. Thus the pledge at the annual meeting of the Board at Buffalo is in part fulfilled. It is proposed to establish two new stations in North China, and one in the south.

Six churches have been gathered in the Foochow mission, with a membership of one hundred and four; five young men have finished their course in the training school, and are desiring to preach Christ to their countrymen; and seven other young men, who give evidence of Christian character, have just been received for instruction. Thus, while sending out new laborers from this country, every effort is made to utilize home material, and to raise up a native ministry. The women seem specially open to religious influence, and welcome the efforts of the missionary ladies to acquaint them with the truth.

In North China the work is as yet largely one of preparation, though special interest has been shown at Tungchow and in some of the rural districts. Mr. Blodget has given much of his time to the translation of the New Testament into the Mandarin colloquial, spoken by half the population of the empire. This will soon be put to press. Miss Porter, in successful charge of the Bridgman school for girls at Peking, will soon welcome a much needed associate, and the mission will be strengthened and encouraged by the arrival of three new ordained missionaries from the last class at Auburn. The literary class oppose, for their "craft is in danger to be set at naught," but there is a party of progress and of toleration, that holds control of the central government, and with the moral support of Christian nations, the way seems open for the free diffusion of the gospel in the Empire.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS AND MICRONESIA.

The year has been one of substantial progress in the *Hawaiian Islands*. More pastors have been settled; the native ministry have been growing in the estimation of their flocks and of the missionaries; discipline has been faithfully administered in most of the churches; the interests of education have been better cared for; greater sense of responsibility for the advancement of the cause of Christ has been shown in more generous contributions to Christian objects, and in their young men and their wives to the foreign work; and though no general revival of religious interest has been enjoyed, more than eight hundred members have been added to the churches on profession of faith.

There are now fifty-six churches connected with the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, in which we have been enrolled, from the first, 67,600 members. A recent careful revision of church records gives the present membership as 12,487, a reduction on last year's lists of nearly 5,000, notwithstanding the additions of the year. The reduction, now taken note of, had been going on for several years, and marks in part the great decline of the Hawaiian population of the Islands.

The contributions made to the Hawaiian Board for missionary objects, home and foreign, amounted to $9,462 94, the largest sum ever reported, an advance of over $3,000 upon last year. The native churches are no charge upon mission funds beyond the support of the small number of missionaries who still have pastoral care. The whole amount given for Christian objects, the past year, was $29,386 in gold.

Aside from their own wants, lively interest has been felt by the island churches in the Chinese immigrants, now numbering over 1,300, and Mr. S. P Aheong, a native Chinaman, well qualified for the work, has been employed in labor among them by the Hawaiian Board. The good conduct of the Chinese, their interest in Christainity, and generous liberality in support of Christain institutions, have excited no little surprise.

Though the system of popular education fails in some respects to secure the best results, the higher schools and seminaries are well sustained. Nineteen different works, in six different languages, have been printed at the Islands, with a total of more than two millions of pages, to supply the wants of the Islands and their foreign mission stations.

Twelve different islands in the Marquesas group and in Micronesia are embraced in the foreign work of the Hawaiian Board, and furnish scope for the missionary zeal of the native churches, and delightful evidence of the reality of the Christian work among them. Another illustration of the condition of the work in the Hawaiian Islands was to be seen in the late meeting of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, composed of missionaries, native pastors, and delegates from the native churches; its deliberations presided over by a native Hawaiian as Moderator, and its records kept in the native language by two Secretaries, one a missionary and the other an Hawaiian pastor.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

The Committee rejoice in the endeavors of the present Administration to place the Department of Indian Affairs upon a better footing. It is with peculiar satisfaction that they have seen the readiness with which disinterested and benevolent gentlemen have consented to visit different tribes of Indians, in order to the preservation of peace between the stronger and the weaker races, as also to the introduction of civilization among the latter. It is to be regretted, however, that no Commissioners have been sent as yet to the Dakotas. They are a numerous tribe; and while some of the bands—the Santees especially—are anxious to abide in relations of amity with the United States Government, there are others, far away from all Christian influences, most of them, indeed, having never heard the gospel, whose frienly disposition is by no means certain. There are questions of policy, moreover, which have an important bearing upon the public treasury, as also upon the progressive advancement of this people.

Among the Dakotas in whose behalf our missionaries are laboring, the year has been one of prosperity. Fifty-seven persons have professed their faith in the Savior for the first time, and the whole number of communicants is six hundred and eighteen. The missionaries are assisted in their work by four native pastors, and four native licentiates. A new station has been commenced at the Yankton Agency, by Mr. J. P. Williamson, in order that he may reach a large body of Indians who have never before had a resident missionary among them. Our brethren are desirous of commencing operations at other points; and it is presumed that they will do so at an early day. The need is urgent. The Dakotas are supposed to exceed 30,000, four-fifths of whom have never heard the gospel.

Among the Senecas there has been a degree of interest in advancing the kingdom of Christ, which might, perhaps, be called a revival; and a few have joined the church by professing their faith in the Savior. In other respects, especially among the Cattaraugus Indians, there has been gratifying progress. Rev. George Ford, formerly of the Madura mission, has consented to take charge of Lower Cattaraugus. He entered his new field last spring.

CONCLUSION.

The special blessing of God in replenishing an exhausted treasury; the large number of new laborers who have entered upon the work; the results of the year abroad; may well fill our hearts with new hope and courage as we enter upon another year.

The grand work goes on. At more than six hundred centers in all parts of the globe, three hundred and fifty devoted men and women from our churches, aided by nearly a thousand native preachers and teachers, are proclaiming, in twenty different languages, the gospel of Christ. As we note our missionary stations, among different populations of the Turkish Empire,—the Bulgarians, Armenians, Turks, Koords, and the great Arab race; among the Zulu-Kafirs of Africa; the Mahratta and Tamil races of India and Ceylon, and the millions of Northern and Southern China, we shall find that not less than half the human race are in the way to be reached, directly or indirectly, by the representatives of the American Board, and that it is no extravagance to say, that a hundred millions of our fellow men,—now made our neighbors through the marvelous facilities of commercial intercourse,—are to-day dependent upon us for the word of life and the benign influences of a Christian civilization. Do our churches realize the greatness of the work, and the solemn responsibilities of the hour?

New centers of influence have been taken, new churches organized, new pastors ordained; a larger number of native youth of both sexes are in training for Christian work; more and more of the native churches are becoming independent of our aid, and assuming their proper responsibility for the support of the gospel and its diffusion abroad; and, more than all, the good work everywhere accomplished—a work no figure can measure—is to be found in the vast preparation of the popular mind for the reception of the truth; the despair of the received faiths, the conviction that the truth is with us, and must prevail, the undermining and sapping of the very foundations of error and superstition. Never before were there such motives for consecration to the work of Christ, for earnest and well directed efforts to complete the work begun, and never before such occasion for earnest and prevailing prayer on the part of all who look for the triumph of the kingdom of Christ in the earth.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Missions.		
Number of missions		18
Number of stations		102
Number of out stations		539
Laborers Employed.		
Number of ordained missionaries (three being physicians)	145	
Number of physicians not ordained	7	
Number of other male assistants	4	
Number of female assistants	196	
Whole number of laborers sent from this country		352
Number of native pastors	106	
Number of native preachers and catechists	285	
Number of school teachers	366	
Number of other native helpers	224	
		981
Whole number of laborers connected with the missions		1,333
The Press.		
Pages printed, as far as reported		15,357,641
The Churches.		
Number of Churches (including all at the Hawaiian Islands)		229
Number of members (including all at the Hawaiian Islands) as far as reported		20,788
Added during the year, (including all at the Hawaiian Islands)		1,685
Educational Department.		
Number of training and Theological Schools		16
Number of other boarding schools		19
Number of free schools (omitting those at Hawaiian Islands)		478
Number of pupils in free schools (omitting those at H. I.)	13,479	
Number of pupils in free, training and Theological Schools	486	
Number of pupils in free Boarding schools	683	
Whole number of pupils		15,491

IMPORTANT LETTER.

Dr. Wood also stated that he had the following letter to read:

NEW YORK, October 2, 1869.

Rev. George W. Wood, D.D.:

DEAR SIR: I had intended to attend the meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions, at Pittsburgh, next week, but I find that it will not be practicable, which I much regret. My observations during the past four months have satisfied me that the Missions in Turkey, including Syria, have made satisfactory progress, and there is every encouragement to prosecute them with increased efficiency. May the Divine power be with you in all your meetings, and may Heavenly wisdom guide all your deliberations.

I am, Dear Sir, yours, very truly,
W. W. BOOTH.

The reports were received and filed.

The meeting than sang hymn 16, commencing with the words—

"Arm of the Lord awake, awake!
Put on Thy strength, the nation's shake."

The hymn was sang to the metre of "Mendon."

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The President then announced the following committees:

On Arrangements—Rev. F. A. Noble, Rev. Dr. George W. Wood, Rev. A. S. Fiske, Rev. S. J. Humphrey, Rev. C. W. Esseck.

To Nominate Committees—Rev. Dr. T. W. Andrews, Hon. H. P. Haven, Rev. Dr. C. P. Bush.

Business Committee—Hon. Wm. Haile, Dr. George E. Adams, Rev. P. R. Hind, Wm. H. Jessup, Esq., J. N. Stickney, Esq.

Treasurer's Report.

Mr. Langdon S. Ward, Treasurer of the A. B. C. F. M. Missionary House, Pemberton Square, Boston, submitted the following report of the receipts and expenditures of the Board for the year ending August 31st, 1869:

EXPENDITURES.

Cost of Missions.		
Zulu Mission	$23,605 91	
Gaboon Mission	2,489 40	
Mission to Greece	2,032 20	
Mission to Western Turkey	95,618 63	
Mission to Central Turkey	27,956 94	
Mission to Eastern Turkey	45,582 28	
Mission to Syria	29,581 61	
Nestorian Mission	21,201 02	
Mahratta	38,709 20	
Madura	56,926 63	
Ceylon	23,539 21	
Foochow	19,087 81	
North China	36,229 05	
Sandwich Islands	29,621 69	
Micronesia	12,790 03	
North American Indians Dakota	$5,719 35	
North American Indians—Ojibwa	524 84	
North American Indians—Seneca	2,798 78	
	9,042 97	
		$484,045 56
COST OF AGENCIES.		
Salaries of District Secretaries, their traveling expenses and those of Missionaries visiting the Churches, and all other expenses		15,151 13
COST OF PUBLICATION.		
Missionary Herald (including salaries of Editor and General Agent)	$25,139 05	
Less amount received for subscribers, $11,500 47; and for Advertisements, $5,160 12	16,660 59—8,478 46	
All other publications	3,366 94—	11,845 40
COST OF ADMINISTRATION.		
Department of Correspondence	$5,575 07	
Treasurer's Department	6,008 20	
New York City	6,652 05	
Miscellaneous items, including fuel, gas, furniture, repairs and care of Missionary House, postage, stationery, copying and printing, library, anniversary meeting at Boston, traveling expenses, Honorary Members' Certificates, revenue stamps, etc	2,383 91	
		20,619 23
Total Expenditures		$531,661 32
RECEIPTS.		
Donations received within the year as acknowledged in the *Missionary Herald*	$424,457 95	
Legacies received within the year, as acknowledged in the *Missionary Herald*	93,582 26	
Interest on general permanent fund	5,974 44	
Interest from the Ashley fund	150 00	
Rents at Bombay	588 77	
Rents at Lahaina	86 67	
Rents at Shanghai	394 85	
	$525,234 95	
Balance in Treasury, September 1, 1868	520 00	
	$525,735 91	
Balance for which the Board is in debt	5,925 41	
	$531,661 32	

The report was accepted and filed.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

The Chairman then announced that a prayer meeting would be held at the First Presbyterian Church, on Wood street, at half-past eight o'clock this morning, the meeting to last about half an hour. Rev. Mr. Dodds, of New York, will lead in prayer.

With regard to the sessions, the morning session will commence at half-past nine o'clock, the adjournment to be as near twelve as possible. The afternoon session will begin at half-past two o'clock and the evening meeting will commence at half-past seven o'clock. Announcement of the business to be transacted will be made hereafter.

Mr. Clark stated that special trains would leave the Union Depot for East Liberty and intermediate points each evening at ten o'clock.

Mr. Noble announced that the Committee on Arrangements would meet this morning in the pastor's study. The Mothers' meeting would commence at half-past nine o'clock and continue for about fifty minutes.

Rev. Mr. Means stated that a meeting of the Business Committee would be held at half-past eight o'clock this morning.

A recess was then taken until half-past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Board reassembled at half past seven o'clock, the President in the Chair. The spacious church was crowded to its utmost capacity.

The services commenced by singing the Third Hymn commencing:

"Jesus shall reign where'er the sun
Does His successive glories run."

Prayer was then offered by Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, as follows:

PRAYER.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, before whom all the earth do worship and in whom the world is reconciled; we ask Thy presence and help as we engage in Thy worship this evening. On this anniversary we bless Thee that we have so many sources of comfort as we approach the Throne of Grace. We desire to feel our dependence upon Thee, and the influences of Thy holy spirit leading us to accomplish the great work of the spread of the Gospel. We remember that when Thou didst descend into the world Thou didst send to all the comforts of Thy spirit. May that spirit be present to sustain us in all times of danger, and may it turn the hearts of many to Thyself. We know the same spirit did accomplish the same work for the Apostles in their Missionary work. We pray that spirit may be again felt in the spread of the Gospel. May that spirit rest abundantly upon the members of this Board; upon the officers and all engaged in managing these efforts to proclaim the great truths of the Gospel. We thank Thee for the great favor Thou hast shown this Board in times past, and Thy mercies manifested toward it in days gone by. We thank Thee for all the successes which have attended our labors among the heathen; we thank Thee for all Thy blessings upon the labors of this Board in spreading the Gospel of Christ, and we pray Thy blessing may rest upon it evermore. We earnestly pray Thee to bless those who have gone into the heathen world to preach the Gospel of Christ. Guide them by Thy spirit and make them successful in bringing souls to Christ. Be with us in the service this evening, direct Thy servant who speaks before Thee; bless all here assembled, and may Thy blessing rest upon all similar institutions in our land and throughout the world, and bring us all to worship with the Savior. Hear our prayer; forgive us our manifold offenses and bring us finally to dwell with our Savior in Heaven. Amen.

The 26th hymn was then sung commencing:

"Oh where are kings and empires now,
Of old that went and came?"

Missions Created and Sustained by Prophecy.

SERMON BY REV. JOHN TODD.

Rev. John Todd then delivered the following discourse:

MALACHI I. 11.—"For from the rising of the sun even unto the going down of the same, my name shall be great among the Gentiles; and in every place incense shall be offered unto my name, and a pure offering: for my name shall be great among the heathen, saith the Lord of Hosts."

Our conceptions and our language, concerning religion, are, for the most part, clothed in the drapery of the Jewish Church. We embalm most of her imagery in our worship, so that we "walk about Zion," we sing and pray in "the gates of Zion," or "we go to the mercy-seat," and not only enthrone "Jerusalem" as the center of earth's history, but expect to find a "New Jerusalem" in heaven. When we read of the future triumphs of religion, we see "altars" erected and "incense" rising up, and making their appeals to the mercy of God, from every place on His footstool; or, as our text expresses it, "from the rising of the sun unto the going down of the same." Is this Jewish drapery preserved in the New Testament, and thrown over the church in all ages, in order that when the people of God from all "nations and kindreds and people and tongues" shall meet in heaven, we shall have no feeling of strangeness, having in all our pilgrimage sung and prayed in the same language, and using the same imagery?

You will notice that the language of the text is guarded, as well as full. It does not promise that the millenium, even in its full glory, shall be so sweeping that every soul shall be converted to God, but that "in every place," in all the cities and villages where men live, there shall be the pure worship of God, even in the Gentile and heathen world. This is prophecy.

We are standing by the side of a path, crowded with a multitude, to us uncounted and countless. They are all hurrying one way—towards a dark passage under a mountain. Just at the opening there is seen a solitary figure hoisting up a strong, bright light by which you can just look through that dark passage and see the dim outlines of a great and beautiful city beyond. Sometimes that figure looks strong and fresh, and then again feeble, pale and almost ready to fall. For some reason or other, the multitudes try to put out that light—sometimes by stoning it, sometimes by pouring water upon it, sometimes by casting their own garments upon it; but suddenly, when they think it ready to expire, it breaks out again and shines brighter than before, and the grasp of the hand upon that light is firmer and the form of the figure more erect than ever.

And so from the days of Abraham has she stood—the Church of God—outliving generations of men and all forms of persecution. There she stands to-day, holding forth the lamp of life, the light of the world, with energies not only unimpaired, but renewed and with responsibilities greatly increased.

In the experience of every man there are duties and responsibilities and trials peculiar to each period of his life. So in the history of nations it has ever been, and will continue to be, that as Time lifts up his curtain, each period in the life of a nation will have its own peculiar experience, trials and duties.

And in the history of the Church of God, in each period of the world, she has had a work to do peculiar to that period. She has in our day a work peculiar to this epoch. And to this I am now wishing to call the attention of the Fathers and Brothers before me. I announce as the subject of our meditations on this occasion the thought *that the present is the propagating age of the Church, and that Prophecy is her support in the work.*

Doubtless there were good men and devout worshippers before the call of Abraham; but so far as we know, there were no visibly organized Church, no solemn ordinances, and no public worship. But the Church was organized in Abraham—its ordinances confined to his family, and he was then appointed head of an organization in which all the families of the earth were to be blessed. And it is to be noticed, that while his seed was promised to be like the stars of heaven for multitude, for two generations after him, a single death might have extinguished the church.

Now what was the work and the responsibility of the church under the patriarchs, and during their era? Plainly to cherish and nurture the little germ of a mighty tree. There was no king, and the patriarch must be the ruler; no priest, and he must be priest to instruct and offer sacrifices and prayer; no church edifice, and he must erect an altar under the open heavens, wherever he was; no city of habitation, and he must wander in tents, the heir of the world, and yet not have an inheritance, no, not so much as to set his foot on. He must live and die in the tent. How careful must he be to keep the germ alive—to prevent the heathen from treading it under foot! There was no Bible in the world, and he must go directly to God himself to know his will. He had no staff on which to lean, but that of Faith, and no hope of the increase of the church but in a distant future. The wealth of the Patriarchs was in their cattle; their mansions were tents made of skins; their food the plainest; they wandered for water, and were often driven to distress by famine. They had no responsibility but to keep the organization alive. That was all that they could do. It was the planting time and the time for the little germ to take root.

The next period of the Church was the Levitical, beginning with the bondage of Egypt, and the beginning of a great future history for all time. You may wonder how it was that in a few centuries they could become so ignorant and sink so low as to accept the most cruel bondage as their almost normal condition. But you must remember that during her sojourn in Egypt the Church had no Sabbath, no Bible, no teaching priest—everything to pull down and nothing to uplift. Sullen waves rolled over her for centuries. In the *best* circumstances there must be tares with the wheat—an Ishmael in Abraham's family, wicked sons in the homes of Eli and Samuel, and it is not till the Great Day, when the net is drawn to the shore, that the good can be separated from what is to be cast away. But what men of faith the church then produced! Jacob going down to Egypt to die, Joseph bequeathing his bones to the promised land, and the poor mother, a captive on the banks of the Nile, weaving her little ark of rushes and twisting every flag with a prayer and moistening it with her tears!

The church had often to *descend* very low before she could *ascend* far above all principalities. Her work then was to bow the neck, to suffer, to submit, just as we now do, when high and deep waves of sorrow roll in upon our families. The bondage was too heavy to be shaken off; the limbs were too stiff to make an effort, till the rod of Moses brought deliverance. Many were the sorrows unwritten and unsung, and many the tears wrung by the hand of oppression, and many times it seemed that the last spark of faith, down among the cold ashes, was extinguished, and that the flame that burned on Abraham's altar could never again be rekindled. The church was lying on the burning coals of persecution—a hard duty; but great good must ever have its birth in the house of great sorrows. Then followed the school-days, when the church sat down before Sinai, received the law, and the rites and ceremonies embodying great principles and great truths. The Levitical was the material age, when the child must be instructed by pictures, disciplined and corrected till ripe for something better.

The next great experience of the church was her training during the prophetical era, from Moses to Malachi—preparatory to a great manhood. How severe her discipline had to be; how restless, impatient and rebellious she was under it; how many of her teachers were consumed in the contest, when God himself had often to interpose; what heavy chastisements as well as great deliverances she experienced during this Prophetical period, I need not now relate. Mercies the greatest and judgments the most fearful, were woven into her experience. Idolatry threw her fetters over her again and again; malice made war upon her, and the land of promise for centuries was the great battle-ground between light and darkness, truth and error, the seed of the woman and the seed of the serpent. During this period the Church had to throw off the last links of her bondage, test her laws, separate herself from all other people, build the holy city and the holy temple to be the beacon light of the earth, and to develope a civilization and a religion that carried the imprint of their divine origin on their face

The Prophets were an order of men peculiar in their character and duties. The Church was a trustee to receive from their hands the written word in which faith was to live and act, down to the end of time; the principles and the image of a Person, and a work to be done by Him, in comparison with which all the past was to be the faintest twilight before the morning sun.

The Prophetical period was a very great advance upon the Levitical. The Prophets brought out the spirituality of the law, showing the utter uselessness of circumcision, and sacrifices and oblations and rites, without a broken heart and a contrite spirit. No higher order of men have ever lived. "To obey," cried they, "is better than sacrifice, and to harken than the fear of rams." We have but fragments of their labors recorded, as they rebuked, or roused the nation, as they gathered the dispersed, as they stood before kings and made guilt to tremble. They stood alone and worked alone. They now look to us like the old Roman water-ducts—made of great blocks of granite, broken and shattered indeed, but stretching from hill to hill, over rivers, and plains and valleys, as if tossing their mighty arches high over the puny buildings gathered like pigmies at their feet—standing solitary and alone, from age to age, lofty in hight, gigantic in proportions, unequalled ever and ever to this day, conveying pure water to living men, incapable of appreciating their greatness or the great blessings they convey.

The order of the Christian ministry is far more like that of the Prophets, than like the Levitical Priesthood. The Priests were from one caste—one tribe or family; the Prophets were from any tribe, trade or family. The Priest had his allotted, measured routine of service; the Prophet knew nothing about routine. Burn the Temple and throw down the altar, and scatter the people, and the duties of Priesthood were at an end. The Prophet could follow the captives into distant lands and there teach or prophecy, comfort or reprove—whether at Nineveh, Babylon, Tyre, Sidon, or among the Moabites or Midionites. They were the spiritual teachers of the world, as Christian ministers are to-day. Oh that we had their loftiness of character, their sublime faith, their uncompromising boldness, their burning zeal, and their Heavenly spirit!

At length the Prophetical epoch closed. The flower-bud was ready to open. The twilight of morning was to melt into day. The rising of the star of Bethlehem was the signal that the swaddling bands of childhood were to be exchanged for the garments of manhood. The ancient costume was to drop off, and the real church was to be transferred and committed to the Christian dispensation. Rites and ceremonies were to be laid aside, while the ordinances (altered and adapted to the new circumstances) were to be retained. And now the church stood out, under her last, purest, simplest and most perfect dispensation. Midnight and early dawn were past and the day broke out clear. The angel of the sun could be distinctly seen. The voice of the last Prophet had died away, and the last inspired man had laid down his pen, and the heavy, almost crushing responsibility of filling the earth with the religion of Christ was laid upon the church. She was debtor to the Jew and to the Greek, to the bond and to the free. But the world was so entrenched in organic customs, so bespotted by sin, that the task had been too much for her strength, as she grappled and wrestled with the idolatry of ages; the persecuting Sauls had been more than a match for the Stephens—the stone at the tomb had been too heavy for the Daughters of Jerusalem to roll away—the Herods had cut off the heads of the Peters as well as those of the Jameses; the prisons and the crosses had been too much for the infant church had she not received superhuman aid.

Now follow, as under the old dispensation, *three* different eras. The first embraced the three first centuries, and the great work, during that period, to be done was *to settle the faith of the church*, to find out what real Christianity was, what was truth and what error, what was inspiration and what was human writing; to try the strength of the new religion in wrestling with the idolatry of the earth, idolatry yielding no place to Christianity and Christianity having no fellowship with idolatry.

Then comes the second age—that of the union of Church and State. Since the Son of God had come in the flesh, the Church had felt the responsibility of making Christ's Kingdom coextensive with the earth. To do this, she counted not the life of her sons dear unto her. And finally, after wading in the blood of her martyrs, she so far conquered that the power of the earth submitted to her, and the Roman empire crouched at her feet. But to gain this ascendency, she had to put off her bridal robes and clothe herself in those of worldly pomp and splendor. Her white vestments were taken from her, and she had to walk wrapped in silks, and beclothed in garments sparkling with the jewelry of earth and to sleep under coverings heavy with gold. She who had slept and worshipped in tombs, and sang hymns in caves, was now brought into the palace and made to sit on cushions of down. She who had walked by faith with the Son of God in the fires, now walked queen of the earth. The State now took the Church of God under its protection—the State to defend the Church in her work, and the Church to sanction and sanctify the doings of the State. In almost all parts of christendom this sad union continues to the present hour. To carry out the bargain, schism and heresy in the Church were made treason against the State, and rebellion against the State, excommunication by the Church, from salvation. This union has cost the Church the destruction of Christian liberty, and the oppression of her conscience. The Inquisition was an engine invented to make the Church a power on earth, by preserving her unity. The materialism of the idolatry of the world was rolled down upon the Church, and well nigh buried her in a splendid grave, the world and church agreed that it was so desirable that men should think alike, that they ought to be put to death if they thought at all. The Daughter of Zion thought she was leading the world to Christ—when she was only drying the flesh on her own bones, and reducing herself to a living mummy. The ends sought might have been good, but the mistake, as to the means to be used, was almost a fatal one.

Then comes the recoil—which we call the Reformation. Among the rubbish which the world had heaped upon the church, Luther's great hand is feeling, till he lays it naked upon the rock of ages. The recoil of that one spirit rocked Europe. To undo the past, to sever her from the state, to reform the church, to educate the human mind, to think, to discover the power of the press, to create the free school and the free church—to discover and invent all the instrumentalities needed, and to find the way to every part of the globe has been a great part of the work which has since been done.

We are now in the third era of the christain church—*the age of propagating the gospel through the world.* And now after all the experience of the church in the past, we find we have still the great work to do—as it was laid upon her by Christ himself. And we still need a guiding, sustaining power. Where shall we find it?

In reviewing the experience of the Church of God in all past ages, there has ever been one sustaining power—one guiding star. She has ever turned her eyes to the prophecies, and clung to those "exceeding great and precious promises," and relied not on what she had done or could do, but on what God had promised to do for her and with her.

The first prophecy in human language, the greatest, and as I deem it, the most comprehensive, was this: "I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head and thou shalt bruise his heel."

If we understand this as Moses and as the church in all ages have understood it, we have a most remarkable prediction. If it be understood in any other way, Moses recorded nonsense over which a school-boy might blush. But He who could lead Israel out of their bondage; who could control and instruct that illiterate people for forty years; who could make and impose laws that would keep them separate from all other people for thousands of years; who could impress rites and ceremonies on them that last to this hour; who could give moral precepts so wide in their reach, and so perfect in their spirit, that if obeyed universally Earth would be another Eden; who could write poetry, which for simple grandeur and sublimity of thought has never been exceeded; who could leave writings that will live and be fresh when the great pyramids of Cheops has mouldered back to dust—was neither a fool nor a weak man. He was the morning star among the Prophets, and this great, full, mysterious prediction which he has recorded, has been like a strong staple on which the whole chain of prophecies has depended. It has hung over the Church like a moral rainbow, spanning the earth through all time, and preaching peace and good will to men—the pledge of mercy.

"Triumphal arch! that fill'st the sky,
When storms prepare to part;
I ask not proud philosophy
To teach me where thou art!

When o'er the green undeluged earth—
Heaven's covenant—thou did'st shine,
Then came the world's gray fathers forth
To watch thy sacred sign!

How glorious is thy girdle cast
O'er mountain, tower and town;
Or mirrored in the ocean vast,
A thousand fathoms down!

As fresh in yon horizon dark—
So young thy beauties seem,
As when the eagle from the ark
First sported in thy beam!

For faith to his sacred page,
God still rebuilds thy span,
Nor lets the type grow pale with age,
That first spoke peace to man!"

And since his record has been made, the Church has been living and acting in the strength of prophecy. But what human governments have come up and made their experiments, sometimes almost grasping the whole world under a single dynasty—sometimes relying upon art and science, sometimes upon iron law, and sometimes upon the naked sword, to raise fallen humanity—and all in vain! Through all these experiments and changes, gigantic and often beautiful, the church has lived, her eye ever fixed on the great truth flashing out from the scroll which each prophet held in his hand, and on which was written, "God hath a kingdom on earth which is to outlive all kingdoms, and in spirit and power is to swallow up all nations." No matter how dark the night was, the people of God knew a sun was to arise. No matter how the earth shook, Faith lifted up her voice, "Come behold the works of the Lord, what desolations he hath made in the earth," and then in the same breath she shouted "He maketh wars to cease unto the ends of the earth." Were the saints in distress, the earth sliding under their feet, the mountains carried into the midst of the sea, the waters thereof roaring in their troubles, they could sing "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in every time of trouble. There is a river the streams whereof shall make glad the cities of our God. God is in the midst of her. She shall not be moved. God shall help her and that right early." Were they almost cut off in their low estate? How beautiful were the worn and dusty feet of the messengers coming over the mountains with their staffs in their hands and crying, "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people! Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem and cry unto her that her warfare is accomplished; that her iniquity is pardoned." The voice of the Prophets ring out from the deep midnight, clear and emphatic, and full of hope. Sometimes this river of Zion seems very low, and the waters almost dried up and gone, creeping along on the gravel among the stones, and then again they would swell and fill all the channel, and sweep along deep and strong, filling the banks and reflecting the flowers that hang over them; but whether these waters were high or low, these holy men of God, who spoke as they were moved by the Holy Ghost, never had a doubt, or the shadow of a fear, lest the river would dry up or fail to grow larger, till it became a river that could not be measured—a river to swim in—a river that could not be passed over. Hence it was that when the Church was the lowest her walls razed to the ground, her gates burned, and her children all carried away into captivity; then the holy seers broke out in the loudest strains of hope, of victory, and of final triumph. It sometimes seemed then, as it does now, as if the army of the Lord of Hosts was routed and was retreating, driven from the field, but it was only in appearance. It was only changing fronts in order to take a new and stronger position, to hasten on the hour of victory. When Hopshin and Phineas are slain, when Israel is smitten and the ark of God is taken by the Philistines, when the land is a widow because her children are slain, or in captivity in a strange land, with their harps hanging on the willows by the river of Babylon, even then there was not the shadow of a fear lest the strength of the prophecies would not sustain the Church's faith and courage. There never was a time when the harp of Zion did not sing of her future glory. Why, even David, old, feeble, worn out, soon to exchange time for eternity, wakes up that harp whose notes had rung in the caves of Engedi, in the glens of the mountains and in the halls of the palace. His eye was dim, but he could see the King's Son coming down upon the poor and needy like rain upon the mown grass—the mountains bringing peace to the people—kings bowing down to this son—all people serving him, all nations calling him blessed—a handful of corn scattered upon the mountains, whose fruit would shake like Lebanon. David was now to sing his last song and utter his last prayer—ere the prayers of David, the son of Jesse were ended—ended in the exultation of hope and faith—"Blessed be the Lord God, the God of Israel; and let His name be praised, for He only doeth wondrous things, and blessed be His glorious name forever, and let the whole earth be filled with His glory. Amen and amen, the prayers of David the son of Jesse are ended." He has no more to pray for, no more to desire. On the wings of the angel who carried that prayer to Heaven, may he go up to the full visions of that world of which he was thus catching glimpses.

We are apt to think that those old saints lived in a dark period of the world; but how have the people of God ever shown a stronger faith than when through faith they subdued kingdoms, "wrought righteousness, obtained the promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, turned to flight the armies of the aliens, had trials and workings and scourgings; yea, moreover, of bonds and imprisonment; they were stoned, they were sawn asunder, were tempted, were slain with the sword; they wandered about in sheep skins and goat skins, being destitute, afflicted, tormented, not accepting deliverance; they wandered in mountains and dens and caves of the earth; these all, not having seen the fulfillment of the promises, died in faith, singing as they went onward, never discouraged: "We are seeking a country," and "he is leading us in the right way that we may go to a city of habitation; we are living in the strength of prophecy." Oh, it makes one thrill to read over the eleventh chapter of Hebrews.

It sometimes meets us as a surprise that the Prophets who saw and gloried over the ingathering of the Gentiles, should have made no efforts to bring the Gentiles in. Only one solitary Missionary was sent to the heathen, and his reluctance to go came near costing him his life. The fact was, the Jewish Church was a kind of close corporation—whose object was to preserve true religion in the world without attempting to propagate it. During all these generations the world might call the church "a failure," but it was no failure—neither can the work of propagating the Gospel in this latter day ever be "a failure," and no one who comprehends the principles on which we act, will ever pronounce "Missions a failure." We allow that being in the right line will not wholly prevent our making mistakes, or misjudging. We may have to feel our way as Moses did, by searching over the lands to be possessed; and we may mistake the time when the Vision calls us into Macedonia, or we may mistake as to means and instrumentalities, and may at times have to retrace our steps—we may think we are near taking possession when the sons of Arrah are first to be conquered. We may think we have made a discovery of great value, which proves useless, as, when, for example, we once thought that we could find heathen youth from all nations, wandering to our shores, whom we can catch and educate, trusting that the Holy Spirit would convert them, and then we could send them back educated ministers. We now see the utter impossibility of thus raising up a native ministry without miracles; then we could not see it. But the great idea of raising up preachers and pastors from among the heathen was not a failure. It never went out of sight till it became a success. That the servants of God will be so infallible as never to make a mistake, is what we have no right to assume. We may make experiments that come to little. We are to live and labor in a day that is not clear nor dark, not day in its brightness, nor night in its darkness, but a mixture of both; but we hang our faith of success, not on the fact that we are always to move in a straight line and never meet reverses, but on the great prophesies of the Bible, which can never fail, and never allow any such thing as failure in our great work. We might just as well talk about "the failure" of God's plan to give the earth seed time and harvest because we sometimes sow and expect little, or talk about the ordinance of heaven failing to be settled, because we sometimes have an eclipse of a planet or even of the sun himself. We gather wisdom from our ignorance, strength from our failures, and victory from our defeats.

Unhesitatingly we affirm that fewer mistakes have been made, less strength has been wasted, less loss of material, because unsuitable; fewer men coming short in mental or moral qualities, and therefore set aside, than in any other department of human effort. Could a human government be carried on with no more defalcation, no more robberies and dishonesties among its servants, no greater mistakes made in selecting its agents, instead of calling that government "a failure," the nations would clap their hands over the millenium of politics.

But, brethren, by far the greatest work ever committed to or resting on men still remains for us to do. The church has been carried through all the past, preserved and made strong for this very work. "The propogation of the gospel is entrusted to human agency, and it has now become a part of our trials and discipline whether we will faithfully discharge the trust."

It seems to me there are two great alternatives on which the future of the church in this land depends: First, whether she is to sit down and let the world in its fashions, its love of display, its money-greediness, and mammon service, hurry her outright and crush the vital spirit of the gospel out of her, and thus she die of the surfeits of appetites, and be folded in a silken shroud; or, secondly, whether she will meet the responsibilities of the day, and go and preach the gospel to every creature under Heaven. The one question implies her turning back to the leeks and onions of Egypt; the other to her driving out heathenism and making the heathen into Christians. On this question, too, may hang the fate of our country. If this be not the great object for which God has planted this nation, what will be her mission or history beyond many nations now buried? I cannot but hope that a nation, that has never persecuted the saints, never driven two thousand humble ministers into poverty and banishment in a single day—which can point to St. Bartholomew's day, when the blood of martyrs reddened mighty rivers—no Smithfields where holy men were burned—no inquisition which did its work of Hell too far underground to have its groans heard by mortal ears,—I say I cannot but hope that such a nation will be honored to be a co-worker with God for humanity.

We are living with a generation full of property, fashion, luxuries. Shall we live to enjoy these, or shall we use them to God's glory? And we must make this decision, because out of the deep gloom of fallen humanity comes the piercing wail of distress.

So far as we have done anything in this cause we have evidence of the Divine approval, to be made more manifest should the Archangel thrust his trumpet out of the arch of Heaven and blow approbation into our ears.

Human wisdom has often sought to make the earth place the crown of glory on the head of Jesus by other means than going directly to the soul and working at that. It has attempted to do it by painting, by sculpture, by architecture, by the genius of art, by education, and also by the persecutions of the Inquisition—but in vain. The only two forces on which we can rely are those of Faith and Love. Other charities, such as aiding a city that has been wrapped in a sheet of fire, or feeding a people gnashing their teeth in a famine, are only occasional and temporary, and we may safely trust to the ordinary impulses of humanity to relieve them; but the best, the great charity of earth, is to give the bread of heaven to all people, and this charity and its implied efforts, like that river that flows from under the altar of God, must flow in summer and in winter. Silver and gold we do not send to the heathen; civilization and worldly things will drop from the wings of the angel as he flies to proclaim the everlasting gospel to every people, but that is only incidental. We want to lift high the cross of Christ, and get the world to look at that cross for hope and salvation from sin. Anything greater than this is too great for men, anything less is a mockery of human woe.

We see what was the great aim and end of having so large a part of God's revelation to men in the form of Prophecy. It was plainly to meet a want in our weak nature—that we must have something to which we can look forward, and therefore the Prophets were made to hang over the Church like a great cloud of witnesses. We, the people of God, in some ages must endure trials, persecutions, imprisonment and martyrdom. In other ages we must labor, and pray, and deny ourselves; but we cannot do all this without having something great before us. When the little flock takes joyfully the spoiling of their goods, and count not their life dear unto them, they want to feel, and they do feel that this kingdom for which they now suffer and toil is to become the great power of the earth, and the great glory of heaven. Steadily and calmly do the pilgrims tread their way over thorns, seeking a country, and trying to leave an influence behind that will long outlive them. The great Seer of the Church, Isaiah, does not have to wait ages and generations before the light of the star of Bethlehem breaks upon him. What a shout! "Arise, shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee. For behold the darkness shall cover the earth, and gross darkness the people. But the Lord shall arise upon thee, and his glory shall be seen upon thee. Violence shall no more be heard in thy land, wasting nor destruction within thy borders; but thou shalt call thy walls salvation, and thy gates praise. Thy sun shall no more go down, neither shall thy moon withdraw itself, for the Lord shall be thine everlasting light, and the days of thy mourning shall be ended. Thy people shall be all righteous; they shall inherit the land forever, the branch of my planting, the work of my hands, that I may be glorified. A little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation. I, the Lord, will hasten it in his time."

If, when Isaiah thus sang, and if to-day, when we labor and pray, there was no future time promised when such a light is to arise, when the Redeemer shall see of the travail of His soul and be satisfied, when the heathen are to be given Him for His inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession, what *could* faith live upon? As we looked forward, the eye could see nothing but gloom and midnight darkness, and the ear could hear nothing but the sobbings of lost souls in eternity.

It is these hopes, created by prophecy, that rouses and nerves the church to lay her precious sons and daughters on the altar of God, consecrating them to the work of living and dying among the heathen, that they may preach Christ Jesus in the dark places of the earth now full of the habitations of cruelty. While the earth, to others, is rolling in her silence, we hear voices loud as mighty thunderings, loud as the voice of many waters, saying, "Alleluia, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth." Prophesy affords the nervous power of the church, and grievously do they mistake and misread their Bible who look upon the prophets as something belonging to former ages of the world or to a different church. As long as the heavy responsibility of preaching the Gospel to every creature under heaven rests upon the Church she will need the strength of prophesy wrought into her faith. The Holy Spirit is helping our infirmities when He enters our hearts and creates love and gratitude, and He was no less working for us when He entered the Prophet's heart and caused him to shout over the triumphs of the Church, not even now achieved. If they without us could not be made perfect, neither can we without them. The golden chain of faith created and made bright in their hands, binds us to our duties and keeps us to our responsibilities, and we are strong by contact with it.

At this day of propagation we begin to have close fellowship with Christ in His sufferings. And when God awakens His people to pray fervently, it is because He intends to answer their prayers; when the spirit quickens them to work, it is because he intends to work with them in their attempts to serve men, and will give success to their efforts. We feel sure that all over the globe earnest prayer is going up to heaven for the conversion of the world, and I think it not arrogancy to say, that at this hour more acceptable prayer is ascending to God in the English tongue than in all the rest of the languages spoken on his footstool, and is in the darkness of night we could see the pathway of angels as they fly to minister to the humble laborers scattered in the different parts of the earth, I doubt not the whole conclave of heaven would be luminous with glory. And every Minister of Christ yearns to have every one of his flock, man, woman and child, rich and poor, bring his sympathies into this joy of our Lord—the joy of seeing the lost recovered.

You will notice that the prophets in predicting the conversion of the nations to God, do not mention the printing press, the steam engine, the free school, nor any of the thousand instrumentalities which the Church is using for that end. They see chiefly the results, the end. It was of little consequence to them, whether the event on which they were fixing their eye was near or remote; perhaps they themselves did not know; the time when Christ should come was the only one about which they inquired and searched diligently. But they saw men running to and fro and knowledge increased, as we now see. They saw the hills brought low and the valleys exalted, and an highway made for our God. The railroad cars crossing a continent are not named. They saw swift dromedaries, not then known as cars and steamboats. They saw old Lebanon bringing his glory, and the isles of the ocean and the waving palm tree bringing their share of praise and incense, and a pure offering unto God going up from every place under heaven.

How many plans, great, fair, ingenious and almost godlike, have men formed by which to aid and lift up fallen humanity, and how soon they have sunk away in oblivion under their own weight. Philosophy and human reason and keen sagacity have tried hard to raise the world up into light and blessedness, laboring, hoping, and contriving, and then leaving the world no better than they found it. At this day how many schemes, wild, puerile, ruinous to the social fabric, are disseminated by every possible means, in the hope of finding some shorter, easier, more pleasant way by which to bless and recover our race, than to walk in "the old paths" and preach the gospel of individual repentance and faith in Jesus Christ. How many are going up into their watch-towers, and most earnestly watching to see if the day of earth's redemption is not breaking. All in vain! God uses these plans and efforts as His wisdom sees best—to bring out His own great or "wise" plans; but after all, the problem is too great for men to solve, the load is too heavy for men to lift. There is only one plan that is divine, only one charity that embraces eternity in its reach, only one system of toil that is sure to succeed.

That Gospel of our dear Saviour, planned in the councils of eternity, proclaimed in Eden, foreshadowed in the Tabernacle, promised all the way, through the Old Testament, brought fully out in the New Testament, suited to the Philosopher and to the poor, darkened heathen man, destined to fill the earth with faith and hope, and heaven with songs of joy, calling out the loudest song of angel and redeemed saint, which can create a love in the soul, which many waters cannot quench, which sorrow and persecution only increase—which can make age run without weariness, and walk without faintness—which can make the chambers of death the dressing room of the spirit—which is and ever has been the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth—Jew or Gentile—that the Gospel of our dear Savior must and will spread and fill the earth with the glory of God.

O men! men! your plans, and gains and honors look large to you, do they? Interests which grow and decay with time, and bounded by earth seem great to you, do they? I tell you earth is never to see but one thing really great. It is the coming of a day so bright and glorious that the light of sun and moon will seem dim, so wide, that the universe will rejoice in its splendor, so blessed that the employments, and the riches and honors of earth will seem ashes. The sun that created that day is the sun of righteousness. And now, with desires that burn and reach into eternity, with the opportunity of doing for men that which will bring them into the love of Jesus, and carry them with you into heaven, will ye sit down idle, or hoard, or waste your property, or idolize the dust of earth, or will you lay yourselves and all that you have on the altar of God, a living sacrifice, and feel that it is your reasonable service?

O, brethren! the Holy Prophets meet us to-night and tell us of a day when incense and a pure offering shall be made in every place under Heaven; when the Prince of Peace shall begin His long, long, blessed reign; when he shall call and many sons and daughters shall return and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads.

A glorious triumph of redeeming love! A glorious captain of human salvation! Faithful and true witness, Thou art worthy to wear many crowns on Thy head.

No wonder the hills and the mountains break forth into singing, and trees clap their hands for joy, and angels and saints in light break out together in the song "worthy is the Lamb." That song shall rise higher and higher to all eternity. Yes! and all of us, the humble Christian now unknown, and the hard working pastor at home, and the self-denying Missionary abroad, as we toil and thrill under the words of prophecy, as we take hold of the hand and feel the warm breath of the old prophets, and go up with him into his watch-tower, feel sure that we now see the purple light of the latter day, and feel the winds of earth beginning to vibrate with the jubilee of heaven, and can almost hear the last great song of time just as the earth sinks into the fires of the last day, "Alleluia! for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

PRAYER.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Geo. E. Adams, as follows:

Thanks to God for the purpose of His saving our lost race. Thanks for the blessed gospel which Thou hast appointed as an instrumentality by which men shall be saved. Thanks for the institutions of the Church, in which Thou hast committed work of spreading the Gospel abroad. Thanks for the words of prophecy on which Thy people of every clime may lean. O, give us grace, O Lord, and give to all Thy people in all christendom grace to lay hold of the promise, to strengthen themselves thereby, and in the strength thus gained, to work faithfully for their Lord and Master till all the nations shall know Thee, and Jesus reigns from sea to sea. Bless this Board, Oh Lord, and all the members interested in it. Bless Thy people here at this present time, and let Thy Holy Spirit descend with great power upon all our ministers, that Thy cause may be greatly promoted by means of this Holy convocation. Aid us now in our going forth. Let Thy blessing attend us as we separate, for the Redeemer's sake. Amen.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

At the close of the prayer Rev. Noble stated that the Chairman of the Railroad Committee would meet all who desired to obtain tickets, in the Bible Class room of the First Presbyterian Church, from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M.; also during the same hours on Thursday.

The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Rev. Noble, requested the Committee to meet in the study of the Third Presbyterian Church at 8 o'clock this morning.

Hon. W. E. Dodge will lead the prayer meeting to be held at the First Church this morning at half-past eight o'clock. The Mothers' meeting, it will be borne in mind, will meet at the same place at half-past nine.

CLOSING PRAYER.

The closing prayer was made by Rev. Geo. E. Edwards, of Brunswick, Maine, after which, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

The "Mothers' Meeting" and the "Woman's Board of Missions" Meeting.

In connection with the meeting of the American Board, now holding its sessions in the Third Church of this city, there are to be two meetings of great interest to the women, and I therefore take the liberty of calling the special attention of the women of this community to them that they may enjoy and profit by them as they pass. One is

"THE MOTHERS' MEETING."

An officer of this organization has furnished me this little account of it:

"The mother's concert of prayer originated in response to a circular addressed in 1860 to Christian mothers to unite in earnest prayer for the children of the church and the nation. Having been appointed for the first Wednesday of October, which by a happy coincidence occurred during the annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, it was then, and has ever since been allowed a place in its sessions. This is its ninth anniversary. The occasion has always been one of the deepest interest, and of great profit. This meeting will be in the First Church this morning, at half past nine o'clock. The other is "the Woman's Board of Missions." And one who is connected with their society has also been kind enough to put the following statement of its history and workings in my hands:

"The Society now known as the Woman's Board of Missions was organized in the city of Boston, under the name of the 'New England Woman's Foreign Missionary Society,' on the ninth of January, 1868, its object being to enlist more extensively the sympathies, prayers and contributions of Christian women in the work of missions, and under the auspices and direction of the American Board, to occupy the new and inviting missionary field now rapidly opening among women abroad. Its peculiar work is to sustain female Missionaries and Bible readers, who labor among heathen women, and to this end contributions are solicited from the female membership of our churches, which, in the form of annual subscriptions, shall constitute a permanent fund for this object.

By personal solicitations, and by the issue of circulars widely disseminated, the cause commended itself to many Christian hearts, whose generous contributions enabled the Society its first year to send out seven single ladies to teach in the girls' schools and to instruct the women; and also to assume the support of eleven native Bible readers.

Since the 5th of January of the present year upwards of $11,000 have been received into the Treasury, and an appropriation of $3,000 has recently been made toward founding a home in Constantinople for the single ladies, who are to labor for the women of that city; likewise the Society has engaged to sustain six additional ladies now in the field, and two more native Bible readers.

Thus in less than two years, through the blessing of Divine Providence, the Woman's Board of Missions has been permitted to number, as its laborers, twenty-six individuals who bear the light of the Gospel in China, India, Turkey, Syria and Africa, and so has become an humble but not unimportant auxiliary of the "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," in spreading the knowledge of salvation through this sin-stricken world.

This meeting will be held in the First Church, to-morrow morning, (Thursday) at 9½ o'clock.
F. A. NOBLE.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Mellon.

In the case of Wm. Moore and Chas. Baugh, tried for burglary, the jury found Moore guilty and Baugh not guilty.

Attachments were issued for a number of delinquent jurors.

Samuel G. Pilgrim, Samuel Gibson and Samuel Mattison were tried for a burglary, verdicts of guilty rendered, and the prisoners sentenced to three years each in the Penitentiary. On another indictment the prisoners were convicted and sentenced to two years each in the Penitentiary. Mattison and Gibson were convicted on another indictment and sentenced to two years each in the Penitentiary.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

In the Plum Creek Church case, the jury agreed upon the following special verdict and were discharged:

Although the jury in the above case cannot agree on a verdict, they are unanimous in the opinion and wish that the members of said congregation now worshipping at New Texas, and those who do not join with them, but wish to rebuild the old church on the old site of Plum Creek Church, should agree to separate, and each one to have and enjoy their separate property, to improve as they choose; Mr. Martin and his party to hold and improve their old church, and the Texas party to have their property at New Texas.
JAMES NIMICK, Foreman.

In the case of Heller vs. Mathews, the jury failed to agree and were discharged.

Joseph Pool vs. John Barton; action to recover counsel fees. Non-suit entered.

Wm. H. Lemon vs. Benjamin Coursin; action for rent. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the case of Wm. B. Ross vs. Cooper Brooks, a verdict for the defendant was rendered.

Elizabeth McCallum vs. Ellen Thomas; action to recover for services redered as a domestic. Verdict for plaintiff for $31 35.

Benjamin Mangold vs. John Huckenstein & Co., action to recover for work and labor done. Jury out.

An attachment was issued for Andrew Burns, a delinquent juror, and a fine of $20 and costs imposed.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

The distillery of W. A. Keefer of Westmoreland county was released on a bond.

An order was issued for the removal of Wm. Porter, confined in the Lycoming county jail, to the Allegheny county jail.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the postoffice:

Crawford, Miss Maggie, Johnstown, Pa.
Gregg, Edward, New York.
Loughen, Miss Given, Amity, Iowa.

First Premium.

MONONGAHELA CITY, Washington County, Pa., October 1, 1869.—There was an exciting contest among all first class sewing machines. The Weed machine took the highest prize, and American buttonhole second prize.

Genter House, Alliance, Ohio.

On Saturday, October 9th, the above house will be thrown open for the reception of guests. The house is new, with entire new beds, bedding and furniture, with all the fixtures of a first-class hotel, capable of accommodating one hundred persons over night. It is located on Main street, about ten rods from the depot. The necessity for such a hotel has long been felt at Alliance, and the proprietor, John Genter, is the man for the place he proposes to occupy, having had years of experience at hoteling. Give him a call and test the good qualities of his house.

The American Buttonhole, Overseaming and Sewing Machine

Is the most complete sewing machine in the market. James Espy, agent, No. 12 Fifth avenue.

Bitters.

S. S. Harris, M. D., of New York, says of Mr. Speer's wine: "I find it to be an excellent tonic and gentle stimulant, preferable to all other wines." The wine bitters has his pure wine as a base, only being made bitter by the bitter principles of such herbs and roots as are in daily use by the medical faculty. Try them, and you will use no other. Sold by druggists.

Parham Sewing Machine.

The most perfect and reliable lock-stitch family machine in the market. Office, 61 Wood street.

An Elegant Address

Can only be secured by securing the services of one competent to teach it. Prof. Cowper's Dancing Academy, 51 Fifth avenue, is open Wednesday and Saturday. Misses and masters' class at 3 and gentlemen's at 8 P. M.

The Cheapest and the Best.

The American Buttonhole, Overseaming and Sewing Machine. James Espy, agent, No. 12 Fifth avenue.

Juniper Tar Soap

Is a certain cure for Chapped Hands and all Roughness or Irritation of the Skin, Eczema, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Pimples, and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. W*

Should be in Every Family.

The American Buttonhole, Overseaming and Sewing Machine. James Espy, agent, No. 12 Fifth avenue.

The Exhausted System.

Summer is a debilitating season, and the sudden change of temperature which takes place at this period of the year finds the healthiest of us considerably enervated by the preceding heat, and the weakly and delicate almost prostrated. This is not a favorable condition in which to encounter the raw, cold winds of October, and its chilling fogs and night dews, and consequently intermittent fever, dysentery, billious attacks and rheumatisms are more or less prevalent everywhere, but especially in localities where the atmosphere is naturally unwholesome. In order to avoid the dangers arising from these causes, the exhausted system should now be renovated and invigorated by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This purest and most potent of all vegetable tonics and exhilarants regulates the secretions while it renews the strength, and purifies the fluids of the body, while it gives firmness and vigor to the nervous organization. Free from the unpleasant flavor which renders the ordinary tonics so repulsive, composed of extracts and juices of the choicest vegetable invigorants and correctives, mingled with a diffusive stimulant from which every noxious element has been expelled, this renowned preparation is, in all respects, the very best medicine of its kind that the world has ever known. Such is the opinion of distinguished members of the medical profession, and the general verdict of the public, after an experience of twenty years, during which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS has attained a greater popularity and a more extensive sale than any specific ever advertised in the columns of the American press.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.
Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.
Water Main Extension Bonds,
EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.
For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, October 5, 1869.

The supply of money in the local discount market seemed plentier to-day, which may be the result of the greatly improved condition of monetary affairs in the Eastern cities. The "panic week" there had imbued a cautiousness among money lenders here, that threatened severe stringency, but which has been happily averted by the rapid recovery and let-up alluded to above.

—Government bonds opened about one per cent. on some of the series lower than the closing prices. The temper of the market upon the whole seems better.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881, 6s	118¾	119	119
1862, 5-20s	118	119	119½
1864, 5-20s	118¾	118¾	119
1865, 5-20s, gold	118⅝	118¾	119¼
1865, 5-20s, new	116⅞	117⅛	117⅜
1867, 5-20s	117	117¼	117⅜
1868	116¾	117	117½
10-40s	108¼	108⅜	108⅜
Gold	129⅜	130	130⅛

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Oct. 4.	Oct. 5.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	128⅞	130	...	1⅛
U. S. Bonds, 1881	119	119	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	119⅛	119¼	⅛	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	118⅝	119	⅜	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	118⅝	119¼	⅝	...
U. S. Bonds, new iss. '65	117⅛	117⅜	¼	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	117¼	117⅜	⅛	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	117¼	117½	¼	...
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	108¾	108½	...	¼

—Gold is dull and weak, the transactions being very limited. The premium is left to take its natural course, without interruption from speculative operations; and, under the large supply coming on the market from the Treasury and the prospect of the November interest payments, the predominant disposition is to sell.

—The New York *Herald* says that Southern securities are steady, but there is a heavy feeling in the new Tennessees, the bonds being injured by the statements of a correspondent who, writing under date of Knoxville, September 16, gives the present debt of the State at about $40,000,000, having been increased to this enormous sum from about $16,000,000 at the beginning of the war. It was officially reported at $34,540,806 in December last, and has been, in various ways, increased since that time to the round sum of forty millions, now named. The annual interest on the debt is $2,400,000; the annual expenses of the State are $900,000—making a yearly expenditure of $3,300,000. The entire revenue of the State for 1868 was $1,205,-544, and, including estimated receipts from railroads in the bonds of the State, $877,642, gives a total annual revenue of $2,094,806. It is thus seen that there is a yearly deficiency of $1,216,814. This is not the worst feature of this exhibit. This correspondent says he is informed on reliable authority that there is no record in the Comptroller's or Treasurer's office at Nashville to show just how many bonds have been issued since Governor Brownlow's administration commenced. Irresponsible men were entrusted by him with blank bonds, to which the seal of the State was affixed, and no one knows the number they signed and issued.

—The New York stock market showed a further recovery to-day from the panic prices of last week. There are still lurking suspicions among brokers that the troubles growing out of the eventful week are not yet over. The course of the market to-day seems to indicate that such fears are not well founded. The *Herald* of Sunday says: Ohio and Mississippi has been heavy in the recovery from the panic of the middle, owing to the formation of the Cincinnati and St. Louis Straight Line Railroad Company, whose articles of association have been filed at Indianapolis. The company propose to construct a road from Worthington, on the Vincennes road, through Bloomington and Columbus to the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, between Greensburg and Lawrenceburg.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

October 5, 1869.	10 00 A M	11 20 A M	12 10 P M	1 35 P M	4 00 P M
New York Central	178⅞	178¼	178⅛	178⅛	177
Erie	33⅜	33	33	33⅜	32¾
Hudson River	......	162½	......	163⅝	......
Harlem	......	132⅝	......	134	......
Reading	94⅝	95¾	95½	96	95¾
Michigan Central	......	120	......	120	......
Michigan Southern	85	86⅛	86	85⅞	85⅞
Illinois Central	......	......	......	......	......
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	......	91⅞	91⅝	92⅛	92⅞
Chicago and Northwestern	71⅝	72⅛	72	72⅛	71⅝
Do preferred	84⅛	85⅜	85⅜	85	84⅜
Rock Island	105⅝	106	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
St. Paul	......	68⅛	......	68⅜	68⅛
St. Paul, preferred	......	82⅛	......	81⅛	81⅛
Toledo and Wabash	......	58⅛	......	59	......
Toledo and Wabash, pref.	......	......	......	......	......
Fort Wayne	84⅛	85	85	85⅛	85⅛
Chicago and Alton	......	141	......	......	......
Ohio and Mississippi	......	27⅛	......	27⅛	......
Western Union Telegraph	......	36	......	36	36
Pacific Mail	......	64⅞	......	65	......
Adams Express	......	53	......	53	53⅜
Wells, Fargo Express	......	17⅛	......	20⅜	23
American M. U. Express	......	30⅛	......	31	31
United States Express	......	52⅛	......	54	53
Merchants Union Express	......	......	......	......	......
Gold	129⅞	130	130	130⅛	130

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	177½	177	...	½
Erie	33⅛	33⅛	...	...
Hudson River	161½	163⅛	1⅝	...
Harlem	132½	134	1½	...
Reading	94½	95⅞	1⅜	...
Mich. Central	120	120	...	...
Mich. Southern	83¾	85½	1¾	...
Illinois Central	130	...	...	...
Cleve. and Pitts	92⅞	92⅝	...	¼
Chicago and North.	71⅝	71⅝	...	...
do preferred	84⅛	84⅜	¼	...
Rock Island	105⅞	105⅝	...	¼
St. Paul	68	68⅛	⅛	...
do preferred	81⅛	81⅛	...	...
Tol. and Wabash	56⅜	59	2⅝	...
do preferred				
Fort Wayne	84⅛	85⅛	¾	...
Chicago and Alton	141	141	...	...
Ohio and Miss	27⅛	27⅛	...	...
Western U. Tel.	36	36	...	...
Pacific Mail	63	65	2	...
Adams Express	52⅛	53⅛	1	...
Wells, Fargo & Co.	16⅞	23	6⅛	...
United States Ex.	30	31	1	...
American M.U. Ex.	49⅞	53	2¾	...
Merch. U. Ex.	9½			

—The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the third week in July were:

1868......$109,346 | 1869......$101,706 | Dec......$7,640

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway for the fourth week in September were:

1868......$467,159 90 | 1869......$437,360 96 | Dec......$29,798 94

For the month:

1868....$1,507,479 35 | 1869....$1,321,139 83 | Dec......$186,339 52

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY EVENING, October 5, 1869.

Trade continues dull, with a slight improvement over yesterday. Since our last there has been little change to note in prices, and quotations in many articles of produce are to a great extent nominal. The following are the current wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Prices nominal, ranging from $1@2 50 ₩ barrel for inferior to very choice. Receipts good.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market firm for Bacon. We quote canvassed sugar cured hams at 25c; plain sugar cured hams 22½c; shoulders 17c; rib sides 20c; clear rib sides 21c. Dried beef 22c. Lard in tierces 20c, and in buckets 21½c ₩ lb. Mess $34 50 ₩ bbl.

BUTTER—Choice table butter scarce and selling at 33@35c ₩ lb. Common grades are plenty and dull at from 25@30c ₩ lb, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT.—New dried apples are held at 9c ₩ lb, and new pared dried peaches at 25c ₩ lb.

EGGS—Receipts fair with a good demand for fresh packed at 21@22c.

LARD OIL—Market firm at $1 40@1 43 for extra No. 1, and $1 05 for No. 2.

CHEESE—Demand fair. We quote Western Reserve at 14½@14¾c; Hamburg at 15½c; Ohio Factory at 16@16½c; Ohio Goshen at 17½c, and New York Goshen at 18c ₩ lb.

CHICKENS—By the coop spring chickens sell at 50@60c ₩ pair, as to size and quality.

CEMENT—We quote Phoenix hydraulic cement at $2 25@2 50 ₩ bbl, and Johnstown at $2 00.

POTATOES—Market dull, and but little doing from store. In the Diamond market Irish potatoes retail at 45@60c ₩ bushel as to quality. Prime to choice Sweet Potatoes may be quoted at $4 25@5 25 ₩ barrel.

GRAPES—Sales at 5@8c ₩ lb by the package.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Jersey cultivated at $11@12 ₩ bbl.

HAY—Receipts fair with sales from country wagons at $15@20 ₩ ton as to quality.

STRAW—Sales at $12 00 ₩ ton.

ONIONS—Sales of good to extra at $1 00@1 50 ₩ bushel.

FEATHERS—We quote geese feathers from store at 85@90c, and No. 1 at 95c@$1 as to quantity purchased.

WHISKY—Demand fair. Highwines are firm at $1 15@1 18; common rectified $1 15; proof rectified $1 25 ₩ gallon; half rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ₩ gal. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₩ gallon.

SEEDS—Small sales of timothy seed at $4 25 ₩ bushel. Flaxseed is scarce and commands $2 20@2 25 ₩ bushel. Small sales of cloverseed at $8 50.

ASHES—Market steady at 4½c for soda and 9c for pearls.

QUINCES—Sales of choice at $5 50 ₩ bbl.

PEACHES—Nearly out of market. Prices are nominal, ranging in price from 75c to $2 50 ₩ box as to quality.

TOMATOES—Nearly out of market. Choice at retail readily brings 90c@$1 00 ₩ bushel.

SALT—Sales at $1 90 to the trade and from store in a retail way at $2 00 ₩ bbl.

FLOUR—Trade is quiet and prices weak. There is hardly any inqury, except for choice and well known brands. We quote good to choice winter wheat flour at $6 50@7 00 ₩ bbl. The little choice spring wheat in the market rules at about the same figure.

RYE FLOUR—Prices nominally at $6 00@6 25 ₩ bbl.

CORN MEAL—There is very little inquiry. Sales of kiln dried at 95c@$1 ₩ bush for prime to choice.

MILL FEED—The Pearl mill prices, wholesale, are for bran 90c ₩ cwt, ship stuff $1 10 ₩ cwt, and middlings $1 80 ₩ cwt.

GRAIN—Market quiet and dull. Wheat is weak at $1 25@1 30 for red winter, and $1 30@1 35 for white wheat. Oats sell on the track at 48c ₩ bush, with fair receipts. Rye is in fair demand at $1 10 ₩ bushel in elevator. Corn is in moderate request at $1 00 ₩ bush in elevator for prime yellow, shelled or ear. Barley ranges in price from $1 20 to $1 30 ₩ bush, as to quality, the latter price for prime Canadian.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 6, 1869.

There was but little done yesterday in oil. The market was quiet. Refined closed a little firmer than it opened out at, with sales reported of 500 bbls October, at 32c, and 500 bbls. each month, October to December, at 32½c. Crude closed weak and without material change from our last report. Late in the evening there was a sale of 1,000 bbls. spot at 14⅝c, and it may be quoted nominally from 14⅝@14¾c. A sale was reported of 1,000 bbls. on broad gauge cars, Oil City, spot, at $5 85 ₩ bbl.

TELEGRAMS.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, October 5.—Closing on 4th: Petroleum dull and unchanged; at Antwerp closed firm at 56¾f.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5, 11:15 A. M.—Philadelphia market weak; prime light straw to white 31c; standard white 31¼@32c; crude 16¾c.

ROUSEVILLE, PA., October 5, 12:20 P. M.—Market quiet but firm. Prices unchanged.

OIL CITY, PA., October 5, 12:25 P. M.—Market steady but not much doing at $5 50@5 60 on creek; $5 85 on broad gauge at Oil City.

SHAMBURG, PA., October 5, 12:40 P. M.—Market quiet, with but few sales, at $5 for spot.

PITHOLE, October 4, 12:45 P. M.—Market firm at $5 30.

NEW YORK, October 5, 12:00 M.—Market dull and prices nominal.

TITUSVILLE, PA., October 5, 12:40 P. M.—Market quiet but firm. A medium amount of business in the crude market is being done, although we are informed of but few small sales at $5 27½ and at $5 30 on upper road.

NEW YORK, October 5, 2:05 P. M.—Market quiet but firm. Crude 17c; refined 31½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 5, 10:00 A. M.—Spot 31⅜@31½c; October 32c; October to December 32c. Crude in bulk 17c. Quiet and weak, nothing doing.

PLEASANTVILLE, PA., October 5, 10:30 A. M.—Market quiet but firm at $4 90@4 95.

TIDIOUTE, PA., October 5, 11 A. M.—Market firm at $5 30.

TITUSVILLE, October 5, 12:30 P. M.—Market very quiet at $5 30@3 35.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 5, 11:00 A. M.—Market quiet; offering $5 50@5 55; holding at $5 60. No transactions.

ROUSEVILLE, PA., October 5, 11:30 A. M.—Market active; offering to sell at $5 50; others asking $5 55.

OIL CITY, October 5, 10:30. A. M.—Market quiet but firm at $5 80, with no disposition to operate.

TARR FARM, PA., October 5, 11:00 A. M.—Offering $5 50; holding at $5 55; market steady and firm.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6, 5 P. M.—Spot 31¼@31½c; last half of October, 32c; October to December 32¼c; November to December 32c. Crude 17c in bulk; market closes quiet and dull.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY, October 5, 1869.

CATTLE—The number of cattle on sale this week was large, aggregating fully 1,200 head, against 1,080 head last week and 1,160 head the previous week. Of this large number offered there were from Chicago 380 head, and from Ohio and Indiana about 150 head. The balance of the stock came from Western Pennsylvania. Butler county furnished a very large number, which were not very good, a usual case. Washington and Green counties had on sale some choice cattle. The market was dull and prices lower than last week, especially on the lower grades, of which the greater portion were composed, and on this quality of stock holders had to make liberal concessions in order to effect sales, ranging in price from $4@6 ₩ cwt. Prime fat cattle were scarce and sold freely at $7 25@7 50 ₩ cwt. and some extra choice at 7 75 ₩ cwt. There was one lot of 60 head of good Texas cattle sold by Hedges and Taylor at $5 00 ₩ cwt. A considerable number was left over unsold most of which was taken to the Central Stock Yards, and the balance held over for next week's sales.

HOGS.—The receipts were fair and generally of a good quality, but holders were asking prices above those selling last week, and higher than our city butchers were willing to pay. In a retail way a few lots was sold at $11 00@12 00 ₩ cwt. for choice to extra.

SHEEP.—The receipts were less than last week, aggregating but 2,500 head this week against 3,390 head last week. The supply was fully adequate to the demand, and the market ruled dull, excepting for choice articles, of which there was but a limited supply. The main supply was of the common and medium grades, and were disposed of at nominal prices, ranging from 75c ₩ head to 3c ₩ lb. The few prime fat sheep offered were readily disposed of at 4½@5c ₩ lb. Lambs sold at prices ranging from $1 50@4 00 ₩ head as to quality, mostly at $1 50@2 50 ₩ head, and but few above the latter figure. There were but few sheep left over unsold.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, October 5, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Firm at ⅛ premium selling and ⅛ off buying.

FLOUR—More active and firmer at $4 75@6 50 for spring extras.

WHEAT—No 1 quiet at $1 09½@1 11; No 2 opened at $1 04@1 04⅞, and closed firm at $1 06; this afternoon market dull at $1 06 seller October, and $1 06½ seller last half for No 2.

CORN—Opened quiet at 65⅛@66c, declined to 65c, subsequently advanced to 66⅜@67c, closing at 67c for No 2; rejected 62½@65c; this afternoon market dull at 66⅛@67c seller October, and 67⅛c seller last half for No 2.

OATS—Fairly active and easier; sales of No 2 at 39@40c cash; 38⅛@39c seller October; 39@39⅛c seller last half, closing firm at 39⅛c cash.

RYE—Quiet and a shade firmer; sales of No 2 at 79@80c; rejected 70@73½c, closing at 79@80c for No 2 and 73c for rejected.

BARLEY—Dull but firmer; sales of No 2 at $1 25 cash and seller the month.

HIGHWINES—Quiet, closing inactive and nominal at $1 10@1 12.

SUGAR—A shade firmer at 13½@15c for common to prime Cuba.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and nominally unchanged. Mess pork $32 75@33 cash, and $29 seller January. Lard 18½@18¾c. Sweet pickled hams 17½c; dry salted shoulders 14¾@15c.

CATTLE—Quiet at $3 75@7 15 for light to choice heavy steers.

HOGS—Opened steady and fairly active at $8 85@9 20 for fair to medium; $9 40@9 90 for good to choice.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 5.—Flour dull; family $5 60@5 80. Wheat dull and nothing doing; red held at $1 10@1 15. Corn dull and lower; closing dull at 85@87c for ear; shelled 88@90c. Oats unchanged; sales at 53@59c, the latter rate for choice white. Rye dull and lower; sales at 95@96c for No 1. Barley firm and in demand at $1 60@1 65 for fall. Tobacco in good demand; sales 212 hhds at $7 10@28 50. Cotton dull at 26@26½c for middling. Whisky scarce and higher; sales 700 bbls at $1 20, the supply is not equal to the demand. Mess pork dull and nominal at $31 50@31 75. Lard dull and held at 17½@17¾c. Bulk meats are held firmly at 15@18c for shoulders and clear sides; no other kinds in market. Bacon held firmly at 16¾@18½c for shoulders and 20c for clear sides; no clear rib in the market; demand light for both bacon and bulk meats. Cheese firm at 15@15½c for Western Reserve and 16½@17c for Factory. Butter firm at 30@35c for fresh. Eggs 21c and firm. Linseed oil dull at 98c@$1. Lard oil $1 37@1 40. Petroleum—32@34c for refined. Sugar dull; refined ¾@½c lower. Coffee dull and ½@¼c lower on better grades. Beef cattle firm and in good demand at $3@6 25, gross. Hogs in good demand at $9@10 for fat. Sheep firm at $2 50@4 50, gross. Lambs sell at $4@5 ₩ cental, gross, and demand good. Clover seed declined to 12½@13c ₩ lb; timothy to $3 50@3 60 ₩ bush; market for both dull. Exchange very firm at par buying and ⅛ premium selling. The money market is easy for acceptable paper, but other kinds are difficult to negotiate.

New York Cattle Market

NEW YORK, October 5.—Live Stock Markets—With a total of 5,641 beeves, of which 3 880 were offered this rainy day, trade has been slow, but nearly all stock was sold at about the prices last reported. Some Texans and a few fat cattle are left. About 800 Texans were in the yards to-day, thus reducing the average quality. Very few fat cattle were on sale. A small number of extra 8½ cwt fat Kentucky Durhams brought 16@16½c, and 100 Texans 6 cwt 10c; 228 Kentucky steers scant 8 cwt 15@16c; 130 Illinois 6¾ cwt 13½c; 70 Virginia steers 6¾ cwt $85; 67 Ohio steers 6¾ cwt 13@15½c.

Total sheep 38,480, with 11,006 on the market to-day, many of them thin State sheep, selling at $2 50@2 75 each, or 4½@5c ₩ lb. Prices have declined ¼@½c ₩ lb, and very many are left unsold. It takes right fat sheep to bring 6c, and choice lambs to sell above 8½c. Sales of one car Ohio sheep 77 pounds at 4½c: a car 80 pound State 5¾c, and a car extra 92 pound at 6¼c. The few fat sheep bring good prices. One car Canada lambs 62 pounds 7¾c; a car 69 pounds 8¾c.

Hogs to-day 51 cars, making 18,300 for the week. Dressed are worth 13¼@13¾c, with live selling at 10@10¾c, viz.: a car Ohio 163 pounds 10c: a car Illinois 194 pounds 10½c, and two cars 206 pounds 10¾c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, October 5.—Tobacco active and unchanged. Cotton nominal at 25@25½c for middling. Hemp unchanged; undressed $130@160. Flour in better demand; supers $4 50@4 75; X $4 85@5 00; XX $5 25@5 70; XXX $5 75@6 00; fancy $7 50@8 00. Wheat strong without quotable change; No 2 red $1 03@1 06; No 1 do $1 10@1 13; prime white $1 14@1 15; choice $1 22@1 25. Corn dull; mixed 76c sacked; mixed and yellow 81@82c; prime white 84c. Oats firmer at 48@50c sacked. Barley declining; good to prime Iowa spring 95c@$1; prime Minnesota spring $1 10@1 10; choice fall $1 85. Rye unchanged at $1 05 for prime. Whisky firm at $1 15. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork dull at $32 25@32 50. Dry salted shoulders 15½c; clear rib sides 18½c. Bacon firm; clear rib sides 20@20¼c; clear sides 20½@20¾c; plain canvassed hams 20½c; sugar-cured 23½c. Lard quiet at 18½@18¾c for tierce; 20c for keg. Cattle steady at 2½@6½c. Hogs active and firm at 7@8c for stock; 8½@10½c for fat.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 5, 1869—Dry Goods.—The dead lock in Wall street in monetary affairs, has brought the dry goods trade to a stand-still, and the market therefore is depressed and langund. A line of *passe* styles of Amoskeag prints have been closed out at 11½c. Lancaster are off half a cent, and all makes will ere long follow. Atlantic A sheetings are down one cent to 16c; Clark's 16c; Indiana Head 16c; Great Falls E 15½c; Pacific A and H and Atlantic H 15½c; Appleton A and Stark A 15½c. These are the most important changes to-day, and this reduction must affect the price of all brown cottons. In woolens, trade is also dull, and where goods are not sold at a concession the time is being extended.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 5.—Flour dull and heavy. Wheat market opened dull at $1 16 for No. 1 red; No. 2 $1 15, and closed at $1 16, rejected $1 00; No. 2 white $1 17. Corn nominal. Oats dull and inactive; held at 50c for No. 1 State. Rye quiet; sales of No. 2 at 90@95c; No. 1 held at $1 00. Barley at $1 00. Petroleum very quiet and unchanged; refined at 27¾@28c for prime light straw to white: 28@28½c for standard white in large lots; for jobbing trade 30@31c; crude held at $6 50.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.—Flour—more doing; sales 1,600 bbls Ohio extra family on secret terms; 1,000 do at $7 00@7 62½. Wheat in limited demand; red $1 42@1 43. Rye $1 09. Corn greatly unsettled and declining for mixed western. Oats steady at 60@63c. Petroleum steady; refined 31½@32½c. Mess pork $32 75@33 00. Lard 18½@18¾c. Whisky $1 23 for western.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, October 5.—Flour dull and weak; western superfine $5 75@6 25; extra $6 00@6 75; family $7 00@7 50. Wheat steady; red $1 40@1 46. Corn dull; western mixed 96c@$1. Oats dull at 58@60c. Rye $1 10@1 20. Mess pork quiet at $33. Bacon firm; rib sides 20½c; clear rib 21c; shoulders 17¼@17½c. Lard quiet at 19@19½c. Whisky sells freely at $1 22.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 5.—Bagging firm at 27½@28c. Flour firm; superfine $5@5 25. Groceries quiet and steady. Leaf tobacco steady; sales 81 hhds at $7 10@17 50. Provisions quiet and firm. Mess pork $32. Bacon shoulders 17c; clear rib and clear sides 20c. Lard 19c. Whisky advanced to $1 20.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, October 5.—Flour unsettled and lower; choice brands offered at $5@5 25. Wheat dull at $1 10 for No. 1; $1 03 for No. 2. Oats lower at 41c for No. 2. Corn dull and lower at 68c for No. 2. Rye nominal. Barley dull and unchanged.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, October 4.—Flour dull. Wheat 3c to 4c lower; No. 3 white Wabash $1 06; No. 1 white Michigan $1 25; regular do $1 10; amber $1 10; No. 1 red $1 14½; No. 2 do $1 11. Corn 3c lower; No. 1, 77c. Oats 2c lower; No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 45c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, October 5.—Cotton quiet at 24½@25c; receipts 1,011 bales; exports 324 bales. Flour unchanged. Corn $1 10@1 12. Oats 62c. Hay $24 00. Bran $23 00. Pork $34 50. Lard steady. Bacon firm; shoulders 17¾c; sides 21½c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, October 5.—Flour—receipts 6,000 bush; market dull and unchanged. Wheat—receipts 34,000 bush; market dull and lower; extra $1 35; No. 1 do $1 20; regular $1 10; amber $1 10.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 130.

NEW YORK, October 5—P. M.

BUSINESS OF THE CLEARING HOUSE.

At the annual meeting of the New York Clearing House Association to-day, committees were selected for the ensuing year. The total transactions for the year were $38,527,347,291 42, and the transactions since its organization, a period of sixteen years, $3,066,027,558,062 70. The average transactions per day have been $125,058,789 61, being $27,913,917 65 more than any previous year, and the total exchanges $8,689,583,072 42 greater than before.

THE LOCKWOOD FAILURE.

There have been no official statements made as yet in regard to the failure of Lockwood & Co., although many rumors are afloat on the street, one of which is that the house may possibly resume business without some of the former partners.

INJUNCTIONS.

Injunctions continue to be served on the officers of the Gold Room, restraining them from buying in or selling out under the rule gold bought or sold on Friday, the 24th ult.

THE LAKE SHORE DIRECTORS

Are still in session, discussing the finances of the company. Nothing has been made public as yet, except the election of Mr. Alanson Robinson Director in place of Mr. Lockwood.

MONEY.

Money market very easy at 6@7 ₩ cent.

STERLING.

Foreign exchange weaker: prime bankers' bills 109@109½.

GOLD

Firmer; opened at 128⅞ advanced to 130¼, and closed at 130. Carrying rates 7 ₩ cent. to flat.

GOVERNMENTS

Quiet and firm. The rise in gold and exchange has checked the sales of bonds on the part of German bankers, which was the main cause of the increased strength of the market to-day. Coupons '81 119@119½; do '62 119⅛@119¼; do '64 119@119¼; do '65 119⅛@119⅜; do new 117⅛@117½; do '67 117⅛@117¾. do '68 117⅛@117⅜; 10-40s 108⅛@108⅜; currency sixes 207¾@108.

STATE BONDS

Steady except new North Carolinas, which are lower. Missouris 86. old Tennessees 62½; new do 52½; old Virginias 49½; new do 51; old North Carolinas 48; new do 28½.

The Sub-Treasury sold a million gold to day at 129 70-100@130 5-100. The Treasury Department is now transferring gold from the Sub-Treasury in New Orleans to this city, by the sale here of indorsed gold certificates payable in coin at the Sub-Treasury in New Orleans, which enables the Treasury to make the transfers without risk or expense.

The *Post* has good authority for saying the liabilities of Lockwood & Co. will be less than three millions. Messrs. Koopsattler & Co., importers on Pine street, are reported as having failed to-day.

STOCKS

During the morning were strong and advancing, and in the afternoon were heavy and lower, owing to sales to realize profits. The short interest has largely closed up to-day, especially on the western shares, and the purchases by the bears assisted the rise to a considerable extent. The market closed firm but unsettled;

CLOSING PRICES.

Canton, 51½; Cumberland, 27; Western Union, 36; Quicksilver, 13¼; Mariposa 8½; preferred 18; Pacific Mail, 65; Adams Express, 53; Wells, 25¾; American, 31; United States, 54; New York Central, 177¼; Harlem, 134; do preferred, 133; Hudson, 163; Reading 95½; Erie, 33⅛@33½; do preferred, 56; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 86⅛; Illinois Central, 133⅛; Pittsburgh, 92¼; Northwestern, 72; do preferred, 84⅜; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 73; Rock Island 105½; St. Paul, 68¾; do preferred, 81⅜; Wabash, 59; do preferred, 80; Ft Wayne; 87¼; Terre Haute, 50; do preferred, 55; Chicago and Alton, 141; Ohio and Mississippi, 27¾; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 26.

MINING SHARES

Dull and unchanged in price.

Sub-Treasury balance $89,725,336, including about seven millions of currency.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 5.—Cotton quiet and without decided change; sales 1,800 bales at 28c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 17,796 bbls; flour opened heavy but closed rather more steady for good; sales 10,400 bbls at $5 50@5 75 for superfine State and western; $5 85@6 50 for extra State; $5 85@6 50 for extra western; $6 45@6 50 for white wheat extra; $5 85@6 75 for round hoop Ohio; $6 50@7 00 for extra St. Louis; $7 50@9 00 for good to choice do, including 3,400 bbls extra State and western for export at $5 90@6 10. Rye flour dull; sales 300 bbls at $4 50@6 00. Corn meal quiet; sales 200 bbls southern at $6 00. Whisky lower; sales 120 bbls western at $1 18@1 20 free, closing at $1 18. Receipts of wheat 148,406 bush; wheat a shade firmer, with a moderate export and milling demand; sales 94,000 bushels at $1 37@1 38 for No 2 spring; $1 20 for poor No 3 do; $1 40@1 48 for winter red and amber western; $1 53@1 55 for white western. Rye quiet; sales of 1,000 bushels State at $1 22. Barley dull. Barley malt quiet; sales of 6,400 bushels Canada at $1 70. Receipts of corn 148,520 bushels; corn 1@2c better for sound, and 1@2c lower for unsound; sales of 73,000 bushels at 85@95c for unsound new mixed western; 98c@$1 02 for sound do; $1 03@1 04½ for high mixed nearly yellow; $1 10 for western yellow. Receipts of oats 91,894 bushels; oats rather more steady; sales of 38,000 bush at 60@63½c for new southern and western, closing at 60@61c for western. Rice dull; sales 45 tierces Carolina at 8@9¼c. Coffee quiet. Sugar steady; sales 900 hhds at 11½@12½c for Cuba, 12@12½c for Porto Rico. Molasses dull; sales 200 hhds at 50@60c for Cuba; 55@75c for Porto Rico. Hops quiet at 10@20c for American. Petroleum quiet at 16¼c for crude, and 31⅛@32c for refined. Linseed oil steady at $1@1 02 in casks. Spirits turpentine firm at 44@45c. Pork quiet; sales 680 bbls at $31 25@32 for mess, closing at $31 25 cash; $26@26 50 for prime, and $29@29 75 for prime mess. Beef quiet; sales 130 bbls at $8 50@13 50 for new plain mess, and $12 00@17 00 for new extra mess. Beef hams dull; sales 60 bbls at $16@16 25. Cut meats quiet; sales of 140 packages at 14¾@15½c for shoulders and 17@19c for hams. Middles quiet; sales 75 boxes ice cured at 16¼@17c; 250 boxes Cumberland cut for January at 13¼c. Lard a shade lower with more doing; sales 720 tierces at 16¾@18c for steam, and 18@18¼c for kettle rendered also 250 tierces steam, seller October, at 17¼c; 1,000 tierces do seller January, at 16c. Butter steady at 15@28c for Ohio. Cheese firm at 13@16¼c. Freights to Liverpool firmer; shipments 50,000 bushels wheat at 9½d ₩ sail, and 10½@10¾d ₩ steam; and 800 barrels flour ₩ sail at 2s 3d.

LATEST.—Flour closed a shade firmer on low grades, with a fair demand in part for export. Wheat is better, with a moderate export demand; the advance in gold and exchange stiffened the market. Rye quiet and steady. Oats dull and heavy at 60@61c for western. Corn firm at $1@1 04 for sound mixed western. Pork nominal at $32 for mess. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats nominal. Bacon firm with a moderate inquiry. Lard quiet at 17⅛@18c for fair to prime steam. Eggs quiet and unchanged.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, October 4.—The market for beeves shows an improvement. The supply is fair, though 1,000 head less than last week. The storm affected the market. Illinois cattle brought 6¼@8½c; the lowest price was 5½c. Sheep and lambs dull; sheep 5@6¼c, lambs 7½@8¼c.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., October 5, 1869.

Boats passed down to-day: Telegraph at 11 A. M. Passed up: Camelia at 11 A. M.; Ohio No. 4 at 1 P. M., and Golden Eagle at 4 P. M. River falling; weather clear and pleasant. H.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBORO, Pa., October 5, 1869.

River rising a little, with about four feet water Weather cloudy; thermometer 52° at 6 P. M. C.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, October 5, 1869.

River stationary, with twelve inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 58° at 4 P. M. W.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, Pa., October 5, 1869.

River stationery, with forty inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy, with rain; thermometer 57° at 6 P. M. F.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., October 5, 1869.

River stationary, with about four and a half feet water in the channel. Weather rainy; thermometer 52° at 4 P. M. C.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Arrived.

Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
New State	Harlan	Wheeling.
Belle	Sholes	Parkersburg.
Sallie	Calhoun	Cincinnati.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Petrolia	Nipp	Geneva.
Julia No. 2	Stull	Zanesville.

MONONGAHELA—Five feet four inches; rising.
ALLEGHENY—Six feet five inches; rising.

THE marks last evening indicated five feet four inches and rising slowly. The weather was cloudy, with a prospect of more rain. Trade on the landing was active; freights plenty. The departures to-day will include the Camelia for St. Louis, Belle for Parkersburg and New State for Wheeling.

THE steamer Julia No. 2 left for Zanesville with a good trip.

THE Mollie Ebert, Capt. Ebert, left Cincinnati for this port on Sunday.

THE steamer Glasgow is loading at Cincinnati for Memphis.

CAPT. LEATHERS's new Natchez was launched at Cincinnati on Saturday.

EVERY town on the Arkansas or White river has one or more drummers from Memphis.

Forty-five or fifty car loads of freight are received daily over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

THE Maggie Hays, Captain Martin, passed Cincinnati on Sunday, *en route* for St. Louis, with an excellent trip.

THE powerful towboat Ironsides, Captain Beltzhoover, is receiving for St. Louis. She will have dispatch.

THE first-class packet Messenger, Captain Jesse Dean, is receiving for Memphis and St. Louis, and will have dispatch.

MR. RUDOLPH, of St. Louis, owns one-half of Captain McComas's new boat, the Julia Rudolph.

FREIGHTS on the slackwater appear plenty. Boats are arriving and departing on time with good trips.

THE Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva packets leave at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. from the Company's wharf boat, foot of Grant street.

THE Wheeling packet for this day is the steamer New State, Captain Harlan. She leaves at 12 M. Persons going that way will be well cared for.

THE fine passenger packet Camelia, Capt. R. C. Mason, leaves for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis on Tuesday at 4 P. M. positively. This boat has engagements below and will leave as advertised. This boat is one of the best of her class and Capt. Mason is a gentlemanly and attentive officer. The first clerk is Mr. Wm. Braithwaite, who will see that passengers have the best of attention.

LOUISVILLE.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
WEDNESDAY, 6TH INST.—12 M.
THE STEAMER MOLLIE EBBERT, Captain GEO. W. EBBERT, will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
THURSDAY, October 7, 4 P. M.
THE FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER Steamer SALLIE, T. S. CALHOUN, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD.

ST. LOUIS.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
THIS DAY, October 6—12 M.
THE FINE PASSENGER Steamer CAMELIA, ROBT. C. MASON, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

GRAY'S IRON LINE.

For St. Louis.
FIRST RISE.
THE STEAMER IRONSIDES and Barges are receiving Freight, and will leave as announced.
For Freight apply to R. C. GRAY,
94 Water street, or to
tf CHARLES BARNES, Agent.

NEW ORLEANS.

For Memphis and New Orleans.
THE FIRST RISE.
THE FINE PASSENGER Steamer MESSENGER, JESSE DEAN, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
CHRIST, SWANEY & CO., or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.